

Beirut Area Again Hit By Shells

Druze and Army In Heavy Clashes Around Village

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Ten days after the Geneva reconciliation talks between Lebanon's factional leaders, the security situation around Beirut is again beginning to deteriorate as disputes are arising over some of the political issues that were supposed to have been solved during the Geneva dialogue.

For the second day in a row Monday, heavy clashes broke out between the Lebanese Army and Druze-led anti-government militiamen around the mountain village of Souk al-Gharb, the state-run Beirut radio reported.

The fighting also spilled over for the second day into Christian East Beirut, where two artillery salvos exploded, one in a car showroom and another near a gas station, the radio said. One man was killed and another wounded by the shelling.

The latest fighting has formed the backdrop for the first full day in Beirut of the new U.S. special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld. The American diplomat arrived in the Lebanese capital Sunday evening and met with President Amin Gemayel. He held talks Monday with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and other officials.

Beirut radio said Mr. Rumsfeld conveyed President Ronald Reagan's continued backing for Lebanese government efforts to secure a withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Meanwhile, Syrian government sources in Damascus confirmed Monday that President Hafez al-Assad was taken to the hospital Sunday night and had a successful operation for appendicitis. The illness forced him to cancel the meeting he had scheduled Monday with Mr. Gemayel.

The increase in violence around the Lebanese capital appears to be washing out the little progress toward national reconciliation that was made during the Geneva talks, now adjourned. Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Christian Phalangist Party, indicated in an interview on Sunday that Lebanon's Maronite Christians did not intend to relinquish any of their privileges, such as a specified number of seats in parliament and the holding of senior government offices.

6 Israelis Held in Tripoli

As negotiations to end the violent Palestinian confrontation in Tripoli continued Sunday, Mr. Arafat disclosed that his forces have been holding six captured Israeli soldiers in the area that has been under artillery fire for the last 11 days. The New York Times reported from Tripoli.

Mr. Arafat said one of the Israeli prisoners became hysterical during the shelling and that the six men were then moved "to another place that is more safe." He did not say where the Israeli soldiers, who were taken prisoner 14 months ago in eastern Lebanon, were being held.

Silence on Retaliation

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that the administration had decided against any more talk about retaliating for the attack that killed 239 marines in Lebanon three weeks ago. The Associated Press reported from Washington. But another State Department official, who insisted on anonymity, said Mr. Shultz was "not ruling anything out."

"It is just a decision on the part of the administration that we are not going to discuss that subject anymore," Mr. Shultz said in a television appearance.

Vatican Woos Scientists With Unprecedented Vigor

Once Their Opponent, It Now Seeks Their Opinions, Advice, Collaboration

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

ROME — The Roman Catholic Church, once a symbol of dogmatic opposition to modern science, is moving into its closest collaboration with scientists in at least a century.

On issues ranging from nuclear war to test-tube babies to the evolution of human life, the Vatican is soliciting technical advice from hundreds of the world's leading scientists, including Nobel Prize winners, experts in cosmic fields and technical leaders from developing nations.

Most of these experts are not Catholics, and many do not believe in God or in organized religion.



British troops provide security for a C-141 transport at Greenham Common air base. New U.S. missiles arrived at the base Monday.

U.S. Offers New Proposal on Medium-Range Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States proposed to the Soviet Union on Monday that each side limit its force of medium-range nuclear missiles to 420 warheads, the State Department announced.

Alan Romborg, a State Department spokesman, said Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. delegate to the Geneva talks on reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons, had presented the U.S. offer Monday to the Soviet delegation.

Mr. Romborg noted that the proposed U.S. intermediate-range force of 420 single-warhead missiles would equal 140 three-warhead Soviet SS-20 missiles, the number to which the Russians have proposed to limit their SS-20 forces in the range of Europe.

He said the United States was "attempting to be responsive to the Soviets by accepting this level of

deployment while insisting on our own criteria for an agreement."

The United States envisions 420 as a global total, not just a restriction on missiles based in or aimed at Europe, Mr. Romborg said.

The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, offered last month to reduce the arsenal of SS-20 missiles west of the Ural Mountains to 140 from 243. But Mr. Andropov has insisted that French and British missiles be counted against the Soviet total.

A Reagan administration official, who asked not to be named, said the new U.S. proposal still excluded the 162 French and British weapons.

Referring to earlier reports about the new U.S. proposal, Tass said Monday that the Soviet Union would reject such an offer because it would still allow the deployment of some cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

The new U.S. offer, which officials describe as "an elaboration

of an earlier proposal, comes just before a crucial West German debate and vote on the missile question in the Bundestag scheduled for Nov. 21-22.

In a speech before the United Nations in September, Mr. Reagan offered a significant modification of earlier U.S. plans. He essentially said the Russians could have a larger total number of medium-range missiles than the United States in Europe and Asia, but that there must be parity in the missile forces of the two superpowers in Europe.

Mr. Reagan did not propose any specific numbers in September, however.

The West European nations that are to receive the first of the new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles — West Germany, Britain and Italy — are known to feel that it would more sharply focus the arms-control negotiations if the United

States put a specific number on the table.

The Geneva talks are rapidly heading toward a potentially dramatic climax, with Washington seeking to retain the confidence of public opinion in Western Europe that the United States is negotiating in good faith, and with Moscow trying to get the same European populations to prevent any new U.S. missile deployment.

Although the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in West Germany is virtually certain to have enough votes in parliament next week to reaffirm Bonn's commitment to deployment, a further elaboration of the U.S. proposal will undoubtedly be welcomed by Mr. Kohl in his battle with opposition forces who favor a delay in deployment.

Mr. Nitze, the U.S. arms negotiator, told the White House that a

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Peru's Left Headed for Victory in Local Elections



A policeman threatening a voter who had tried to avoid the waiting line at a Lima polling place. Officials said that turnout reached about 80 percent in Peru's municipal elections.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIMA — The leftist party of President Fernando Belaunde Terry was headed for a crushing defeat Monday in nationwide municipal elections in which a Marxist appeared to have won the majority of Lima for the first time. Voting went smoothly, despite a threat by extreme leftists to disrupt the elections.

With 80 percent of the vote counted in Lima, Alfonso Barrantes, 53, led 14 candidates with 34 percent of the vote. His rivals conceded defeat, and Western diplomats said he would be the first freely elected Marxist mayor of a South American capital.

"We have defeated the government and we have defeated terrorism," Mr. Barrantes said in a victory speech. Mr. Barrantes is a leader of the United Left, a coalition that includes the Communist Party.

Mr. Belaunde limited himself to saying "It is always healthy for the public to express its point of view."

Turnout was heavy on Sunday although an extreme leftist group, Shining Path, which had threatened to disrupt the election, killed two electoral officials and three policemen, destroyed two political party offices and forced the suspension of elections in two Andean villages, according to officials.

The group had demanded that Peruvians boycott the elections, warning that they might be killed if they voted. Police and soldiers guarded more than 40,000 polling places.

Despite the Shining Path's threat, officials said, turnout amounted to as much as 80 percent of the 7.6 million eligible voters. Voting was mandatory.

Nationally, the center-left Social Democrats, led by Alan Garcia, won the bulk of the vote that had been tabulated. Mr. Belaunde's centrist Popular Action Party appeared likely to manage at best a third place.

The apparent defeat was the first for the Popular Action Party, which had propelled Mr. Belaunde to the presidency twice in the past 20 years. He was president from 1963 to 1968, when he was overthrown in a military coup. He returned to power in 1980 with the restoration of civilian rule.

Official results in the races for 1,600 municipal and city government posts were not expected for about 10 days. But analysts, referring to the results available on Monday, viewed the vote as a strong protest against Mr. Belaunde's three-year-old government, which is beset by a deepening economic crisis and growing unrest.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

New U.S. Missiles Are Delivered to Base in Britain

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The United States delivered on Monday the first of the 572 new medium-range nuclear missiles scheduled to be stationed in Western Europe. Britain's defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, announced in the House of Commons.

The cruise missiles and their Tomahawk warheads were flown into the Royal Air Force base at Greenham Common on a U.S. C-141 Starlifter early Monday morning. The arrival came a day earlier than had been widely forecast by the British press, an apparent attempt to catch anti-nuclear activists camped around the base by surprise.

Over a five-year period, 464 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-2 missiles are to be deployed in five NATO countries as a counter to Soviet SS-20 missiles unless an agreement is reached in arms talks at Geneva.

In a parliamentary statement, Mr. Heseltine said he hoped that the arrival of the first missiles would not lead to an early Soviet walkout from the talks, as Moscow has threatened it would. He reaffirmed that deployment of the missiles in Britain and elsewhere could be "halted, modified or reversed" if progress was made at Geneva.

Britain is committed to accepting 160 cruise missiles. The first installment is thought to consist of 16 weapons, although Mr. Heseltine refused to specify the number.

The delivery of the weapons on Monday followed weeks of anticipation as U.S. transport aircraft were seen unloading launchers and other critical components of the missiles. Opposition to the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada revived widespread criticism of the Reagan administration's foreign policies and quickened the pace of political controversy over the missiles and anti-nuclear protest in the country.

While the British government's determination to proceed with de-

ployment was never in doubt, Monday's arrival represented symbolic defeat for a prolonged effort by peace groups to stop the missiles from coming.

In the House of Commons and at a press conference, questioning of Mr. Heseltine focused on whether the British government would be able to restrain the use of the new missiles against its will.

Mr. Heseltine repeated that any decision on their use would be a "joint" action of the U.S. president and the British prime minister. He

Prime Minister Thatcher has proposed arms talks by the five nuclear weapons states. Page 2.

said that in a time of tension, the missiles would not be removed from the base unless they were accompanied by a combined U.S.-British force.

However, the United States retains sole control of the weapons' firing devices, and critics of the deployment continued on Monday to insist that it would be impossible for Britain to prevent the missiles from being used if the United States were determined to use them.

Craxi Reaffirms Deployment

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi opened a three-day parliamentary debate Monday by reaffirming the Italian government's endorsement of NATO nuclear missile plans for Western Europe, including the commitment to deploy 112 cruise missiles at Comiso, Sicily, unless Moscow and Washington agree on accord in their Geneva talks. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Outside the Chamber of Deputies, about 500 anti-missile protesters shouted "No to NATO and the Warsaw Pact" and threw pieces of candy at riot police who stood by in force. The state-run television said 60 protesters were arrested on charges of taking part in an unauthorized demonstration and were then released.

U.K. Arms Foe Draws Fire For Speech to Communists

Reuters

LONDON — The leader of Britain's anti-nuclear movement, Monsignor Bruce Kent, has stirred wide criticism by telling the country's Communist Party that it is a partner with his organization in the cause of peace.

The Roman Catholic priest, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, received a standing ovation from delegates at the British Communist Party's annual congress Sunday when he made the statement to the meeting, adding: "I do not believe that we are so very far apart on many of the major issues."

A Conservative Party politician, Sir John Begg-Davison, who is a Roman Catholic, said that he would press the church to review Monsignor Kent's position, saying: "It is surely clear now that he is playing a political role."

Peter Cadogan, the leader of an ecological group belonging to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said that appearance before the Communist conference was appalling. The party's newspaper, the Morning Star, ran its story of the speech under the banner headline: "Partners in Peace."

Speaking on television on Monday, Monsignor Kent dismissed recent allegations by opponents that his movement received funds from the Soviet Union. "There is no way you can say CND is pro-Soviet," he said. "It certainly isn't." He added that he himself was "certainly not a Communist."



Monsignor Bruce Kent

Experts See Wheat Farmers Rejecting U.S. Incentives to Limit 1984 Harvest

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

ST. JOHN, Kansas — Wheat farmers in overwhelming numbers appear to have rejected the Reagan administration's newest, reduced offer to encourage them not to plant some of their land this year for next year's crop, according to federal officials, farmers and agricultural experts.

This, combined with the ample sun and rain at just the right time for the sprouting crop last month, has produced many preliminary forecasts that next spring and summer will see a wheat harvest of three billion bushels (about 81.6 million metric tons), the largest in American history.

The economic and political implications of such a harvest will spread far beyond the fertile fields. From Texas to North Dakota and the Canadian border, millions of acres of lush green growth have appeared in tidy rows in recent days as the 1984 wheat crop has sprouted in the best condition in recent memory.

As usual, hundreds of thousands of cattle graze on the new plants, which have sent already their roots deep below the January frost line, waiting to start growing again next year.

Here in Kansas, mile after mile of deep-green fields give the eerie appearance of vast, well-tended lawns far from any house.

"Oh, I'm telling you," said Howard Ward, a wheat farmer near this

central Kansas community, as he strolled through his field. "It's looking beautiful. I mean beautiful."

"Even if we didn't get any moisture until March," said Tom Turner, another Kansas farmer, "we'd still be in good shape."

Another wheat crop, coming on top of the last three record harvests, would enlarge the country's substantial grain surplus. That would further depress commodity prices, farm income and farm spending and increase federal agricultural expenses and deficits, all in

a presidential election year and in a region that supported Ronald Reagan in 1980.

"I think a lot of incumbents will be in some trouble next year," said Mr. Ward, who is president of the Kansas Association of Wheat-growers.

Despite more than \$22 billion in federal agricultural programs this year to subsidize what is probably the most productive sector of the U.S. economy, thousands of farmers find themselves in mounting financial difficulties, the victims of a combination of high production costs and interest rates and low prices for their commodities.

To combat the price-depressing surpluses, the government has created annual programs to encourage planting reductions. But this year, because of budgetary and political pressures to reduce agricultural costs, the administration announced a wheat program that was much less attractive financially than last year's, which produced a 20-percent reduction in planting.

Nonetheless, the 1983 wheat harvest was down only 14 percent, to 2.41 billion bushels from 2.81 billion, the record set the previous year. Kansas was by the far the largest wheat-producing state, with 19 percent of the total crop.

The complex crop-reduction programs, which involve a shifting package of rules and incentives, require a wheat farmer this year to reduce his planted acres by 30 per-

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Trudeau Proposes 5 Nuclear Powers Meet to Negotiate Strategic Arms Cuts

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada has proposed a conference of the world's five nuclear weapons powers next year in a bid to limit their strategic arsenals. He said he is consulting with Moscow and Beijing on the idea.

In a speech on Sunday to a rally

of his Liberal Party in Montreal, the Canadian leader also offered a package of specific negotiating goals for the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. If attained, he said, these measures could vastly improve the climate of international relations at a time when East-West tensions are high and could help limit the spread of nuclear weapons.

The speech, made available here,

followed Mr. Trudeau's trip to European capitals last week. The thrust of his new activism in the international arena marks a departure from recent general support he has given the Reagan administration on several East-West issues.

Mr. Trudeau's arms initiative includes an international ban on weapons that could attack high-altitude communications and surveillance satellites, agreement to limit the mobility of any new strategic missiles and agreement by weapons builders that the capabilities of new missile systems remain mutually verifiable.

He said that the five-power nuclear conference would not take place until after NATO begins deploying new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles at the end of this year in Western Europe to answer a build-up of new Soviet nuclear weapons.

Moscow has threatened to break off talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons if the NATO deployment goes ahead. Any agreement that established broad quantitative limits on warheads or systems, Mr. Trudeau said, could form the basis for another round of talks that could achieve overall arms reductions.

The unusually sharp and sudden cold, which had been preceded by abnormally warm weather, affected much of the European Soviet Union, from the Barents to the Black Sea, the Tass news agency reported. It said, "Moscow old-timers do not remember such an early and sharp change of seasons."



Cars were buried in snow Monday in front of the Bolshoi Theater in central Moscow.

Moscow Caught Off Guard by Early Snow

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — One of the earliest winter storms here this century left Moscow with 10 inches (25 centimeters) of snow Monday after apparently catching city officials unprepared.

The unusually sharp and sudden cold, which had been preceded by abnormally warm weather, affected much of the European Soviet Union, from the Barents to the Black Sea, the Tass news agency reported. It said, "Moscow old-timers do not remember such an early and sharp change of seasons."

The 48-hour snowfall from Friday to Sunday nights was accompanied by strong winds, causing numerous drifts. By Saturday evening, many side streets were impassable and main boulevards were covered with snow. A few of the snowplows were assigned to clear Red Square, which is used only by official limousines.

Most buses and streetcars were behind schedule or not running, and taxis were scarce. But Tass reported that a special task force mustered 1,500 snowplows, scrapers, bulldozers and trucks over the weekend, and that by Monday, public transportation had returned to normal.

Metereologists said that the cold temperatures were not in themselves unprecedented for November. In 1914, for instance, November temperatures plunged to -22.4 degrees centigrade (-7.6 Fahrenheit). What was unusual, they said, was the sudden change in temperature.

On Nov. 7, the temperature was 8 degrees centigrade (46 Fahrenheit). On Monday, it was -11 centigrade (+12 Fahrenheit).

Farmers Seen Rejecting U.S. Bid to Limit Harvest

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cent to qualify for a price subsidy and government loans against his stored crops.

A House bill introduced by Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, would sweeten some of the terms. It has cleared the Agriculture Committee, but its future remains uncertain in the House and in the Republican-controlled Senate.

Agriculture Department officials this week vowed to continue their opposition to the Foley measure. But they acknowledged that uncertainty over which incentives would eventually be in force could be contributing to farmers' hesitancy to sign up.

William Kastens of the Federal Crop Reporting Service in Kansas said: "There is very little interest being shown by anyone in the government program this year. Everybody says that everybody is planting fence row to fence row."

Mr. Ward, the head of the state wheat growers, said the only farmers he expected to idle any land were those who saw that their crop was not progressing well. That decision would have minimal effect on output.

"There's no long-term agricultural policy," Mr. Ward said. "The government comes up with a four-year farm policy every year."

"There's an awful lot of uncertainty all over," said Robert Carver of the Federal Crop Reporting Ser-

vice in North Dakota. Because of the harshness of Dakota winters, winter wheat is the lowest-volume variety grown there, but Mr. Carver said many more farmers planted it this fall.

"With all the uncertainty," he said, "it covers the ground, holds it down until spring, and gives them an option then of joining the program and plowing it under if the crop's going bad or the program has been sweetened. Or they can go ahead with the harvest later. These folks have got their money and future tied up. They've got to be careful."

Reagan Describes His Trip to Asia as 'A Great Success'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that his trip to Japan and South Korea was "a great success."

The president, speaking at the White House, said the six-day trip "established an agenda for progress" in both economic and diplomatic efforts.

Mr. Reagan stressed the U.S. commitment to South Korea, saying the South Koreans live "under the shadow of Communist aggression."

"Sometimes you fear events are more symbolism than substance," he said. But the presence of more than a million Koreans lining the streets during his visit represented "more than symbolism," he said.

Mr. Reagan said he was "honored to meet our men" at the Demilitarized Zone and told them "how crucial their mission was." Forty thousand U.S. soldiers are stationed in South Korea.

He added, "Neither Britain nor France nor China need fear that their forces will be subject to restraints which do not recognize their own national interests."

At the same time, he noted that while Moscow and Washington have signed arms limitation pacts, such as the SALT-I agreement, the other three nuclear powers have not. Canada, a NATO member, has no nuclear weapons.

Despite differences with President Ronald Reagan, the Trudeau government generally has supported U.S. policies. Mr. Trudeau promised, in 1980 to retire from politics at the end of this term as prime minister, but his specific plans remain unclear. A national election is expected next spring.

Mr. Trudeau gave only sketchy details of the results of talks he held with six West European leaders during a four-day tour of their capitals last week.

The prime minister traveled to Brussels, The Hague, Paris, Rome, Bonn and London. Background briefings before Mr. Trudeau's speech emphasized that he had found general support in the Western capitals for some or all of his initiatives.

Mr. Reagan said that such a conference would not impinge on the current U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

He added, "Neither Britain nor France nor China need fear that their forces will be subject to restraints which do not recognize their own national interests."

At the same time, he noted that while Moscow and Washington have signed arms limitation pacts, such as the SALT-I agreement, the other three nuclear powers have not. Canada, a NATO member, has no nuclear weapons.

Vatican Seeks Scientists' Opinions, Advice

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was begun with papal sponsorship in 1847 and was given modern shape and title in 1936. But for most of its life it has been largely ceremonial. Only in the last 5 to 10 years, participants say, has it become vigorous.

"The Vatican's interest in science has really increased," said Dr. Carlos Chagas, 73, a Brazilian neurophysiologist, who became president of the academy in 1972. "Not since the days when many priests were scientists a century ago has the church been so closely involved with scientists."

Part of the increased interest has to do with Dr. Chagas's energetic leadership. But observers also note that Pope John Paul II's interest in science and philosophy is a factor.

The academy seems to have strongly influenced the hierarchy on some issues. Based on academy studies and recommendations, the pope endorsed nuclear power as a useful form of energy, approved most forms of genetic engineering except for research on human embryos, and voiced greater concern over the dangers of nuclear war.

At the academy's instigation, he sent scientists to Washington, London,

Paris and Moscow to warn heads of state of the consequences of a nuclear war.

The current academy comprises 71 scientists, all elected for life; 26 are Nobel Prize winners. The United States has 16 members, Italy 10, France and Britain 8 each.

About two dozen other nations are represented, none with more than three members; the Soviet Union has none. About 25 of the members are practicing Catholics. Dr. Chagas said.

The non-Catholics cite a variety of reasons for joining: the flattery of being used by the church, an opportunity to meet with famous colleagues, an all-expense-paid trip to Rome every two years (spouse included), and the hope that the academy might prove influential.

In addition to the members, the academy invites hundreds of experts from relevant fields to participate in weeklong studies on topics ranging from energy to parietic disease.

From the church's perspective, the academy serves several important purposes.

It promotes progress in science, always bearing in mind, as Dr. Chagas put it, that "science has to be geared for human benefit and not for the benefit of the rich people or political classes."

It allows the church to keep track of scientific advances that might pose ethical, moral or theological problems.

And it gives the pope a forum for exhorting leading scientists to bring a moral dimension to their work. It also provides a pool of eminent scientists who can join with the church in pursuing goals

such as controlling the nuclear arms race or improving the lot of the impoverished.

Two years ago, after an academy study week on astrophysical cosmology put the human race still farther from the center of the universe than anything Galileo had ever proposed, the pope told the academicians "how highly the church esteems pure science."

He said his findings did not conflict with the Bible, "which does not wish to teach how heaven was made but how to go to heaven."

Last year a meeting of 12 scholars convened by the academy concluded that "masses of evidence" from paleontology and molecular biology support "beyond serious dispute" the concept of human evolution, a theory that was opposed by Catholic theologians in the last century and that still sparks opposition from fundamentalists.

Some members of the academy believe that certain subjects involving conflicts with church doctrine, such as the use of contraceptives, are taboo.

"We are neither asked, nor have we tried, to make a pronouncement on that question," said the Nobel laureate David Baltimore, an academy member from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "It's an embarrassment to all members of the academy who feel, as I do, that the lack of birth control is a big problem."

But Dr. Chagas said the academy could consider the scientific aspects of virtually any issue, including contraception. He added that he planned to schedule a meeting on the technical aspects of different forms of contraception in the next year or two.

U.S. Offers a New Proposal On Medium-Range Missiles

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new offer would be appropriate. He is known to have suggested that each side be allowed a total of 600 warheads globally on 200 medium-range launchers. This would essentially allow Moscow to keep 200 of its SS-20s. The Russians have deployed 243 of these missiles in Europe and 117 in Asia.

The United States has no comparable medium-range missiles deployed yet. Reagan administration officials say that the Nitz formula was rejected because the number was too high.

At first glance, the new U.S. plan would appear to parallel the latest offer from Mr. Andropov, but there are sharp differences.

When Mr. Andropov offered to reduce the Soviet forces in Europe to 140 missiles, he was talking about 140 missiles only for Europe, while Mr. Reagan is talking about

140 SS-20s in Europe and Asia combined. This means that the number in Europe would still have to be considerably lower than 140 SS-20s, since the Russians almost certainly will want to keep some of their missiles in Asia.

Mr. Andropov also has continued to insist that no U.S. missiles be deployed and that the Soviet Union's 140 missiles be viewed as compensation for 162 British and French missiles. The United States and its allies flatly reject these Soviet demands, arguing that only U.S. weapons can deter a Soviet attack in Europe.

U.S. officials say that the Russians have hinted informally that they might be willing to reduce even further, to about 54 missiles and 162 warheads in Europe, but still without any U.S. deployment.

25 Protesters Arrested
Seventeen women who attempted to block a gate at Greenham Common after the missiles arrived on Monday were arrested. The Associated Press reported from London. Police said that eight other protesters were detained outside Parliament as Mr. Heseltine informed the House of Commons of the missiles' arrival.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Denies U.S. Envoy Intervened

BONN (AP) — The government denied Monday that the U.S. ambassador to Bonn, Arthur F. Burns, intervened to stop approval of a 3-billion Deutsche mark (\$380-million) credit request for East Germany, a Bonn spokesman said.

The spokesman, Peter Bonisch, also denied that the East Berlin government had approached Bonn about receiving a new credit. He said there had been no "official contact" or "negotiations" on such a request. The West German news weekly, Der Spiegel, had quoted East German sources as saying that the credit had almost been finalized when Mr. Burns stepped in. The sources told the magazine that Chancellor Helmut Kohl backed down when Mr. Burns told him the U.S. government would find approval of the credit "very inopportune."

Casey Had Interest in Firms Tied to CIA

WASHINGTON (WP) — The CIA's director, William J. Casey, had a financial interest in several companies doing business with the CIA when he decided to put his holdings in a blind trust last July.

Some of the investments were made by his investment adviser after Mr. Casey became director, according to CIA records produced by a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act. The CIA, however, has refused to release details about how many of the companies in Mr. Casey's portfolio hold contracts with the agency or how many contracts they hold.

A millionaire whose financial dealings have been a sporadic source of controversy since he took over the CIA in 1981, Mr. Casey had an interest in 72 companies as of Jan. 3, according to the CIA's general counsel, Stanley Sporkin. The total, records indicate, was still about the same when the lawsuit was filed June 28 by the privately funded Center for National Security Studies.

Thorn Warns of Looming E.C. Paralysis

BRUSSELS (AP) — Preparations for the European Community's year-end summit are two months behind schedule, and the community will become paralyzed unless members make major progress in resolving a chronic budget disagreement in the next 20 days, Gaston Thorn, the president of the EC Commission, said Monday.

The EC could enter a "permanent budgetary crisis" if there is no progress in negotiating a package of financial and agricultural reforms before the summit Dec. 5 and 6 in Athens, Mr. Thorn said. The work to be done includes presentation of new proposals, a series of visits by Mr. Thorn to European capitals and a final foreign ministers' meeting Nov. 28-29 in Brussels.

At a ministerial session last week in Athens, Mr. Thorn said, "The delegates did not negotiate. They just juxtaposed their statements." He said that, even if preparatory work is completed and a solution is reached at the summit, it could take up to two years for each member's parliament to ratify it. Among issues to be discussed are efforts to reduce EC farm spending, funds for social programs and a solution of Britain's demand for more direct financial benefits.

Turkish Court Jails Peace Activists

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — A Turkish military court sentenced 23 peace activists for up to eight years in prison Monday, with added terms of internal exile, in one of the toughest verdicts at a political trial not involving violent crime since the 1980 military coup.

The defendants, convicted of forming an organization to overthrow the state, belonged to the Turkish Peace Association. The group consisted mainly of academics, journalists, lawyers and other professionals and campaigned for disarmament. It was linked to the Soviet-backed World Peace Council and was abolished after the coup.

Among the 18 persons given eight-year sentences was the association's chairman, Mahmut Dikerdem, a former ambassador. Five others who got five years included the chairman of the Istanbul Bar Association, Orhan Apaydin.

Kohl Urged to Give Strauss Portfolio

BONN (AP) — Leading members of Franz Josef Strauss's Christian Social Union, the chief conservative rival of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, demanded Monday that Mr. Kohl give a cabinet post to the Bavarian premier.

In interviews, the chief of the Bavarian chancellery in Munich, Edmund Stoiber, and the chairman of the Bavarian state delegation in Bonn, Theo Waigel, said Mr. Kohl should appoint Mr. Strauss to his coalition cabinet. On Sunday, Gerold Tandler, the general secretary of Mr. Strauss's party, urged Mr. Kohl to give Mr. Strauss a portfolio.

In the national election last March, the two conservative parties and the centrist Free Democrats won a majority. Mr. Strauss, said in a television interview Sunday that he was offered the Defense Ministry after the election but turned it down. The issue has resurfaced recently amid rumors that Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht, a Free Democrat, may step down.

Harare Cracks Down on Prostitution

HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI) — Police and troops have detained hundreds of women in a national campaign to stamp out prostitution, officials said Monday. "We are arresting prostitutes and leaving uncorrupted women on legitimate business alone," a government spokesman said.

Women found to be prostitutes will be sent to rehabilitation centers and taught skills to enable them to "end their dependence of being paid for their sexual favors," the spokesman said.

Angi Cutler, 26, said she and four other expatriate British teachers were held for five hours after authorities raided a cinema in the city of Gweru. "Women at the show were separated from their male escorts and herded onto trucks and taken to the police station," she said. "We were only released quickly because of pressure from the Education Ministry and the British High Commission," she added.

Senate Approves Civil Rights Panel

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate approved Monday a reorganization of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights by a 78 to 3 vote after defeating an effort to attach an anti-abortion amendment to the legislation. Meanwhile, a federal judge in Washington granted a preliminary injunction blocking President Ronald Reagan's firing of two commission members.

The House is expected to act promptly on the reorganization bill. The White House has assured congressional negotiators that Mr. Reagan will sign the legislation. Under a compromise reached Friday, the current member commission will be replaced by an eight-member panel with four members appointed by Congress and four by the president.

The president now appoints all six members, and the current commission's term expires Nov. 29. Members of the new commission would serve staggered six-year terms and could be removed only for specified causes.

For the Record

Prime Minister Milka Planinc of Yugoslavia will go to Britain on Tuesday for a four-day official visit that will include talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and cabinet ministers. (Reuters)

Senator Charles H. Percy, 64, an Illinois Republican, announced Monday he would seek a fourth term in 1984. He defended his support of President Ronald Reagan but declared, "I have always been my own person." (UPI)

The Israeli interior minister, Yosef Burg, has been denied a visa to enter Hungary on a private visit, his office said Monday. A spokesman said Mr. Burg had been assured a few weeks ago that Budapest would issue a visa even though it broke off relations with Israel in 1967. (Reuters)

A Soviet cargo ship, the last of 55 that were trapped in arctic ice off northern Siberia, has been released by icebreakers and is returning to port, Tass said Monday. (Reuters)

A man who set himself on fire last week in Moscow's Red Square died from his burns, police sources said Monday. The sources said the unidentified man killed himself because he could not find an apartment. (UPI)



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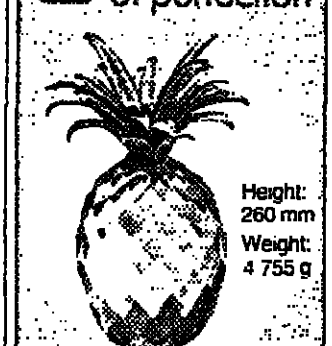
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Pentagon Whistle-Blowing New

Reagan. Though Reimburse. Complain That His Work

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon whistle-blower, who has been accused of leaking top secret information to the press, has filed a lawsuit against the Department of Defense, claiming that his work was not properly compensated and that he was subjected to harassment.

Reagan's Fiscal Cause Bipartisan

By David Trevellick

WASHINGTON — The main thrust of tax legislation in the House and Senate is bipartisan, according to a study by the Congressional Budget Office. The study found that the majority of tax proposals in both chambers have bipartisan support, reflecting a growing consensus on the need for fiscal reform.

New Turkish Restrictions

WASHINGTON — The director of the International Press Institute said Monday that he had sent a message to President Kenan Evren of Turkey protesting a "new, repressive" law introduced there. The director, Peter Gellner, said the law was "appalling" by the law, and that it would "antagonize" the press and the government.

هكذا بن الأصل

Pentagon Whistleblower Is Fighting New Battles

Fitzgerald, Though Reinstated in Job, Complains That His Work Is Blocked

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON — A. Ernest Fitzgerald, a stubborn citizen of Pentagon waste, says he has spent 17 years fighting what he calls "the Calvinist argument about military spending: the belief that costs are predestined and cannot be affected by mere man."

Whether Mr. Fitzgerald is getting anywhere is an open question. He said in an interview he was being blocked from carrying out his duties as one of the chief cost cutters for the air force and might have to seek relief in federal court.

Mr. Fitzgerald became perhaps the most famous of all Pentagon whistleblowers when he disclosed to Congress in 1969 that the price being paid for Lockheed C-5A cargo planes had approximately doubled over original contract estimates.

He was dismissed from his Civil Service job for carrying these unwelcome tidings. Not until last year was he fully restored to his position as management systems deputy to the assistant secretary of the air force for financial management as a result of a prolonged lawsuit.

Mr. Fitzgerald is now involved in a conflict with the "blue collar" in the unclassified air force program, but bureaucracy over the issue of whether stringent work measurement standards will be applied to the corporations that supply the air force with billions of dollars worth of equipment.

Mr. Fitzgerald is not easy to intimidate. He testified recently to a House subcommittee on what he called an "upside down system of rewards and punishments" for excessive costs on military contracts after the Department of Defense had declined to "clear" his testimony officially.

Now he is scheduled to testify before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee that is investigating allegations that the Pentagon tried to punish and intimidate a civilian auditor at a Florida plant of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, a leading maker of jet engines and a supplier of spare parts to the air force and navy.

Although his written testimony primarily describes statutes forbidding intimidation of civil servants, it has also been refused clearance, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

"I will be muzzled officially but not personally," Mr. Fitzgerald said in one of a series of interviews. "We profess to serve truth in the government and, yet, when someone commits truth, they are in a heap of trouble."

Reagan's Fiscal Policies Cause Bipartisan Anger

By David Tracywell

WASHINGTON — The main author of tax legislation in the House said that Democrats and Republicans alike on Capitol Hill are ready to do something about the staggering U.S. budget deficits but are stymied because of what he described as President Ronald Reagan's failure to cooperate.

"It's irritating and frustrating," Representative Dan Rostenkowski, a Democrat of Illinois, who is the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said on television Sunday. "The main player on the battlefield isn't there. . . . The president has to become part of the operation."

Representative Rostenkowski said that a Congressional Budget Office study showed that the deficit would remain at around \$200 billion in 1985 and swell to almost \$300 billion by 1989 without changes in current tax and spending policies.

Mr. Rostenkowski said that Mr. Reagan refuses to consider any tax increases as a means of reducing the projected red-ink spending, calling instead for spending cuts in social programs that bring the budget more in balance.

"Nineteen eighty-five will be a devastating year for us, when we recognize how large the deficit is going to be," he said. "And at that point of time, the elections will be over and whoever is in the White House will have to make a decision as to just how much injury or pain we're going to spread over the people of the United States."

Mr. Rostenkowski's counterpart in the Senate, the chairman of the Finance Committee, Robert J. Dole, a Republican of Kansas, said that there were actually "two stum-

bling blocks" to approval of a deficit-reduction package — Mr. Reagan and the speaker of the House, Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat of Massachusetts.

"There's a big land mine out there called Social Security, and neither Ronald Reagan nor Speaker O'Neill want to touch it, because we 'fixed' Social Security earlier this year."

He referred to the \$168-billion rescue plan passed by Congress to save the retirement system from bankruptcy. Among other things, the measure raised payroll taxes and delayed this year's cost-of-living increase until Jan. 1.

Senator Dole has submitted his own three-year, \$120-billion package of tax increases and spending cuts to help trim the deficit, said that he would favor minor adjustments in the annual Social Security cost-of-living raises to generate more revenue. He said this was a way to "pick up a few billion dollars quite easily."

The senator also advocated imposition of an energy tax on the use of electricity, natural gas, gasoline and nuclear power, saying, "We can raise \$28 billion to \$25 billion over a three-year period with that."

He suggested that the president's reluctance to raise taxes is linked to his re-election bid next year. But, he said, "I think that there are going to be elections after the election in '84, and the White House looks at '84 and says, 'Oh, we're in good shape for '84,' we'll address this problem in '85."



A. Ernest Fitzgerald

Report Criticizes Payment for C-5A

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The General Accounting Office has alleged in a report that the air force overpaid the Lockheed Corp. by as much as \$120 million to replace defective wings on C-5A cargo aircraft that the company built.

"Lockheed was legally obligated to perform a substantial portion of the correction on a cost reimbursement, no-fee basis under the C-5A contract," the report said. It said, however, that the air force did not recognize this obligation "and obligated itself to pay fees of about \$150 million."

The efficiency and work ethics of blue-collar factory floor workers can be important in this measurement, especially in competitive, commercial industries, Mr. Fitzgerald argues. But in the largely non-competitive military industry in which contracts are constantly renegotiated, he says, very large overheads for engineering, executive and lobbying costs, as well as poor planning, greatly inflate the dollar cost of a standard hour.

Mr. Fitzgerald and his subordinates, known as the "attic fanatics" because of their cramped quarters on the top floor of the Pentagon, say industrial statistics show that commercial businesses can turn out complex work, of high quality, at rates from slightly more than \$20 a "standard hour" to about \$35 a standard hour.

Air force auditors of military industries, however, have calculated that the best rate from military contractors now ranges from \$95 to \$330 a standard hour. At those rates it would take tens of thousands of dollars to build a \$400 commercial television set, Mr. Fitzgerald's staff has calculated.

Mr. Fitzgerald and other government auditors, some of whom asked not to be named, said there was little question that many billions of dollars could be saved each year by reforms in the way contracts are written and enforced, or not enforced.

Boston's Have-Nots Take Initiative in Mayoral Race

By Margot Homblower

WASHINGTON Post Service
BOSTON — Southie is a neighborhood frozen in time. Hard by the sea, severed from the rest of Boston by a freeway, its wooden row houses and squat housing projects overflow with Irish immigrants' grandchildren who often have nowhere else to go.

Raymond L. Flynn lives in Southie, close to the dock where his father worked as a longshoreman. Here, Mr. Flynn's car was fire-bombed a few years ago and occupants of trucks fitted with megaphones cruised the streets, calling him a "nigger lover."

But today in Southie, as South Boston calls itself, hardly anyone dwells on the anti-busing riots and racial hatred of the 1970s. For in Boston, this is the year of the have-nots, the year that the neighborhoods, from Southie, poor and white, to Roxbury, poor and black, have recaptured political initiative.

Mr. Flynn, 44, a city council member, wants to win the mayoral election on Tuesday, he said, to "help the greatest amount of people disenfranchised from the political process. The poor whites think the blacks are getting everything. The blacks think the whites are getting everything. In reality neither group is getting anything."

Mr. Flynn's opponent, Melvin H. King, 35, is a former state legislator and the first black to win a place in a mayoral runoff in the city. He has campaigned with the

same message. "We're saying goodbye to segregation city, goodbye to the politics of exclusion and welcome to the politics of inclusiveness," Mr. King said at a recent rally of his "rainbow coalition" of blacks, whites, Hispanic people, homosexuals and feminists.

Mr. Flynn is heavily favored to win the nonpartisan election: A Boston Herald poll published Sunday shows him 16 points ahead. But whatever happens, a new era seems to have begun in this 353-year-old city.

From a hill in Southie, beyond the rubble-strewn lots, past the neon shamrocks that decorate Southie bars, one can gaze at the glittering skyline of Mayor Kevin H. White's Boston.

Dozens of angular skyscrapers rise from what has become in the last decade the second largest financial center in the nation, trailing only New York. Luxury condominiums adorn the waterfront. Trendy boutiques and fancy eateries sprout in the 19th-century warehouses of Quincy Market.

Mr. Flynn and Mr. King, two street campaigners who beat better-financed, establishment-backed candidates in the preliminary election last month, are products of a citywide backlash against 16 years of Mr. White's urbane, sophisticated and increasingly tainted administration.

Allegations of corruption in some official circles contributed largely to Mr. White's decline in popularity and subsequent decision not to run.

But in Southie, the main focus is the streets. "The neighborhoods of the city have been neglected, left behind," Mr. Flynn said. "The focus has been on the downtown."

Boston, with a population of 563,000, has changed dramatically in the past decade. Busing accelerated middle-class flight to the suburbs, and the white population dropped by one-quarter. The proportion of minority residents went from one in five to one in three.

In black Roxbury, the streets are dotted with empty, weed-choked lots, a legacy of arson and neglect. In Southie, too, charred hulks of apartment buildings sit next to trim, maintained homes.

Housing issues are at the top of the political agenda. Both Mr. Flynn and Mr. King favor rent control, a halt to condominium conversion and a requirement that downtown developers help build neighborhood housing.

In the past decade, the city's schools, housing authority and jail have been placed in federal court receivership. Police, firemen and teachers were laid off after voters passed a tax-cutting initiative in 1980 that was known as Proposition 2½, because it limited property taxes to 2.5 percent of the property's value.

At the same time, young professionals have moved into such neighborhoods as the Italian North End and the racially varied South End. In the past decade, the population dropped 12 percent, but the

number of residents aged 25 to 34 increased by one-third.

Neighborhoods like Southie are hostile to the new gentry, who force up real estate prices beyond the means of the working class. But the gentry, too, are demanding better services.

In Southie, some residents, such as Larry Dwyer, a Flynn campaign worker, say the anti-busing demonstrations of the 1970s were tied to a fear of losing property. "Generations of families of Irish immigrants worked years to finally buy a home. The idea of someone coming in and displacing them was scary."

"We've learned that the major issues are economic. The bad guy is not some dark man in a closet," Mr. Dwyer said. Nonetheless, racism is alive. Two whites distributing King literature at a Southie housing project were beaten Saturday by a gang of white teenagers. Two weeks ago, a black worker at Mr. Flynn's Roxbury headquarters was pistol-whipped by two blacks.

Overall, however, racial incidents dropped from an average of 600 per year in the late 1970s to 200 last year.

Dutch Court Sentences Pakistani for Espionage

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — A court Monday sentenced a Pakistani metallurgist in absentia to four years in jail for attempted espionage involving uranium-enrichment technology in the Netherlands.

The court found Abel Qadeer Khan guilty of trying to obtain secrets about a gas centrifuge project from a research center in 1976 and 1977. The prosecution said the secrets would have enabled Pakistan to build a uranium-enrichment plant. Mr. Khan, who currently works in the Pakistani Ministry of Finance, has denied spying.

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Press Institute Protests New Turkish Restrictions

The Associated Press

LONDON — The director of the International Press Institute said Monday that he had sent a message to President Kenan Evren of Turkey protesting a "new, repressive press law" introduced there.

The director, Peter Gallner, said he had told Mr. Evren that the institute was "appalled" by the law, which he said would "antagonize your friends and can only strain your relations with the government and the press in the Free World." The institute, with offices in Zurich and London, is an independent organization of nearly 2,000 publishers and editors in 62 countries.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Rose-Colored Recovery

There has been a rush of good news about the U.S. economy, most conspicuously the unexpected plunge last month in the rate of unemployment. Were the gloomysayers just dead wrong? Yes, is the economy out of the woods? Far from it.

A year ago, the consensus among economists forecasting for 1983 was that recovery would be sluggish. Though it has not been spectacular, recovery has been strong and steady. Last month, retail sales topped \$100 billion for the first time ever. Overall, the trend has been just about normal. But there are some disturbing distortions.

First, the forecasts: What went wrong? No one could know last November that the recession was at that very moment hitting bottom. The country was in the depths of the worst recession since the 1930s. There were a few signs of upturn — the stock market was surging, interest rates were falling and housing starts were improving. But the recovery was not confirmed until several months later, and its start was slow.

The wreckage caused by recession was reason enough to expect a long and difficult climb back to health. All through the recession, even the most knowledgeable authorities had underestimated the effect of the credit squeeze. They figured that high interest rates, even if they were declining, meant slow growth. They underestimated again. Most forecasters said

that the unemployment rate would not get below 10 percent this year. It is already down to 8.7 percent.

Now the distortions: Where are they? One obvious reason for the latest half-point drop in unemployment was the strong pace of hiring. But just as important was an unexpected — and still unexplained — disappearance of a half-million job seekers. They were not employed, but they were not looking for work either and thus were no longer "unemployed." Probably, they will be back.

The good news on hiring must also be set against the bad news that industry is still not investing in new plants and equipment. Apparently unsure about long-term growth prospects, and deterred by interest costs, businesses prefer to expand capacity by hiring workers who can be laid off if sales again slacken. The investment lag means American industry is not raising efficiency enough to meet the stiffer competition from foreign producers.

The main obstacle to healthy growth remains the federal deficit. Continued inaction on the deficit now means inaction until after next November's election and probably until mid-1985. And by then the recovery could have been choked off.

The good news only encourages politicians to take a high-risk gamble with the nation's welfare. It is shortsighted. It is dangerous.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Cars and Caterpillars

The purpose of the domestic content bill, its authors say, is to protect American jobs. The bill would require imported cars to have U.S.-made components in proportion to the number of cars that the manufacturer sells in the United States. To continue its sales at the present level, for example, Toyota would have to produce 67.5 percent of its cars' value here.

When the House of Representatives passed the bill last week, it did not really expect it to be enacted. In the unlikely event that it gets through the Senate, President Reagan is sure to veto it. The purpose of the bill's sponsors — and of the United Auto Workers, who vigorously lobbied for it — was to force protection for the auto industry onto the list of issues in the presidential election campaign.

To see what is wrong with a domestic content bill, consider the case of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. Caterpillar is one of the leading U.S. exporters. It sells nearly half of its American production abroad. Last year it came to \$2.5 billion worth of U.S.-built tractors, construction equipment and engines. Caterpillar has 44,000 employees in the United States — most of the production workers, incidentally, represented by the United Auto Workers.

People opposing the domestic content bill have pointed out that other countries might retaliate by shutting out American goods. That

is true, but that would be only the beginning. Caterpillar does not sell many tractors in Japan. But its chief competitor throughout the world is a Japanese company called Komatsu. If the United States reduced its imports by law, the exchange rate of the dollar would rise higher than ever, making Caterpillar tractors more expensive abroad in relation to Komatsu, and costing Caterpillar sales in other countries whether they retaliated or not.

Some of the congressmen supporting the domestic content bill did not seem to realize that the United States exports more machinery than it imports. Last year it imported \$73 billion worth of machinery, including cars. It exported \$87 billion worth — and 1982 was a bad year for U.S. exports.

Protectionist legislation does not save American jobs. It only redistributes them, usually with a net loss. The domestic content bill could save some jobs, at least temporarily, in the automobile industry. But it would save them only by destroying the jobs of other Americans, often represented by the same unions, in similar but more competitive industries. That is a reality to which presidential candidates might want to give a few minutes' thought before committing themselves to the protectionists' cause.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Syria and Mideast Tension

Syria is not the cause of tension in the region. Syria is on the defensive, particularly since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The policy of the United States in Lebanon... raises the tension in the region. We are just reacting to a series of threats and warnings, whether by the Israelis or by the Americans.

The impression that we are preparing for war is wrong. Our determination to equip ourselves with sophisticated weapons is to defend ourselves against any possible aggression by Israel... not to wage war.

We have heard from some American officials that they acknowledge our interests and influence in Lebanon and the region. Unfortunately, this is not translated into reality. Instead, we hear accusations, warnings, threats.

—Faruk al-Sharaa, Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, interviewed in Newsweek.

The Ailing Soviet Leader

Western analysts now believe that Yuri Andropov is seriously ill — probably with a kidney disorder — and that the political infighting to succeed him may be under way. This is fascinating stuff. But it is also cause for worry, because it presumably prolongs the leadership crisis of the world's other great nuclear power.

The regime headed by Mr. Andropov has steadily grown more intransigent. The propaganda attacks on Ronald Reagan, with whom the Kremlin may have to deal for five more years, far surpass in plain viciousness anything that the U.S. president has had to say about Mr. Andropov and his colleagues.

In the view of most Western experts, all this is not necessarily Mr. Andropov's fault; it may be that he has merely been unable to crack the stranglehold of the bureaucracy — especially the military bureaucracy. Mr. Andropov reportedly won his bid for supreme power with the backing of the Soviet military-industrial complex. There is an impression that the Sovi-

et military, always influential, now has a virtual veto power over important policy decisions. Present speculation is that Mr. Andropov's illness is not serious enough to force early retirement. But if a struggle for succession is indeed under way, Soviet policies probably will remain on existing tracks.

There is nothing that the United States can do directly to influence the leadership crisis in the Soviet Union. But Mr. Reagan and his advisers should be mindful of the extreme importance of leaving some bridges unburned in U.S.-Soviet relations. If the turn of the wheel produces opportunities for more cooperation and less confrontation, Washington should be ready to do its part.

—The Los Angeles Times

A Battalion to Costa Rica

Although U.S. troops have been moving in and out of Central America since Spanish rule ended, the dispatch of a battalion of U.S. Army engineers to Costa Rica is of a different order of significance. The increase in Nicaraguan armed power and the involvement of Cubans, East Germans, Bulgarians and North Koreans there has alarmed Costa Ricans.

The need for outside insurance against the possibility of invasion from Nicaragua, disguised as or spearheaded by a "popular uprising," is now recognized in official circles. Until now, Costa Rica has avoided any involvement in joint military planning with its Central American neighbors, with Panama and with the United States.

Now, permission for a U.S. Army engineering battalion to undertake familiarization exercises in the region bordering on Nicaragua together with the Costa Rican civil guard constitutes a vast leap in commitment. This coincides with the aftermath of Grenada, which President Reagan believes signifies a change in America's mood, heralding a counteroffensive against communist expansionism.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

Is America's 'Quiet Diplomacy' on Rights Too Quiet?

In Seoul, a Mixed Picture

By Hurst Hannum

WASHINGTON — I recently visited South Korea on a week-long fact-finding mission on behalf of the International Human Rights Law Group and the International League for Human Rights. The trip confirmed that the mechanisms of repression that were established by President Chun Doo Hwan in 1980 and 1981 are still in place.

Approximately 300 politicians remain banned from engaging in political activity; the estimates of political prisoners (mostly students) range from 400 to more than 1,000; trade unions have been all but abolished; and "self-censorship" of the press continues to prevent meaningful public political debate.

The memories of Mr. Chun's violent rise to power — and the 1980 Kwangju killings by the South Korean Army, in which hundreds of demonstrators died — are not forgotten. The very legitimacy of the Chun government is now being questioned by many South Koreans.

However, the picture is not altogether bleak. Although many observers minimize the importance of the government's release in August of more than 100 political prisoners and the lifting of the ban on political activity for a similar number of politicians, neither action should be discounted entirely. It appears certain that the political ban will be lifted for more politicians, although the true test will be whether it includes such prominent figures as Kim Young Sam or the exiled Kim Dae Jung. Additional releases of prisoners also seem likely.

The South Korean press gave wide coverage to calls by the government-influenced opposition in the National Assembly for the release of



Chun Doo Hwan

political prisoners, the direct election of the president and an end to restrictions on the press. Student demonstrations, which apparently involved a number of arrests and injuries, went unreported at the same time. And although a wave of short-term arrests and detentions (particularly of students) followed the assassination of several high-ranking South Korean officials in Burma — and a number of dissidents reportedly were placed under house arrest during President Reagan's just-ended visit — no major crackdown on political opponents has yet occurred.

The weeks following the Reagan visit will be critical in determining whether this relative restraint will continue. There is cause for minimal optimism. The people who insist that numbers have little to do with the basically repressive nature of the state are correct. But a refusal to acknowledge even small progress is unlikely to lead to the peaceful transition that everyone claims to want.

Mr. Chun's frequent travels, the recent Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in Seoul, South Korea's hosting of the Asian Games in 1986 and the Summer Olympic Games in 1988 are evidence of the regime's search for international legitimacy and respectability. But this increased international attention poses a dilemma for a government that promises democratic reforms but has yet to deliver anything meaningful.

Comparisons between South Korea and the Philippines come easily, although Mr. Chun's near-term future seems considerably more secure than that of Ferdinand Marcos, the president of the Philippines. While

the threat from North Korea is certainly real, it does not compare to the ethnic and political divisions in the Philippines that have led to at least two separate guerrilla movements. Yet few people with whom I spoke in Seoul expressed optimism about the prospects for a peaceful transition to democracy.

The first test for such a transition will be the 1985 elections for the National Assembly, which are not yet being taken seriously either by political or human-rights activists.

While it is unknown just what Mr. Reagan told Mr. Chun in their private meetings, the American president still might demonstrate to South Korea, as well as to the world, that his purported commitment to democracy can express itself through peaceful persuasion, and not serve only as a cover for military adventurism.

The writer is a Washington attorney and editor of the forthcoming book, *Transition to International Human Rights Practice*. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

Alfonsin Wants to Hear

By Robert Cox

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — Raúl Alfonsín, whose stunning victory in the recent elections has restored democracy to Argentina, acknowledges an enormous debt of gratitude to the United States. He is gravely concerned — and rightly so — that President Reagan will fail to live up to the standards set by his predecessor in protecting Argentina's human rights.

Mr. Alfonsín believes that President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy saved thousands of lives in Argentina. It is even possible that he owes his own life to the unsentimental diplomacy of Mr. Carter's human rights team in the State Department during the three years after the military coup of March 1976 — years in which at least 6,000 people were abducted, routinely tortured and secretly murdered by the military.

Mr. Alfonsín was one of the few political leaders to speak out during those dangerous years and was the only one to play an active role in a tiny human rights commission composed almost entirely of relatives of victims of the military's repression.

Mr. Alfonsín will never forget the American Scudlet Pimpernel, like "Tex" Harris, the incredibly brave and hardworking human rights officer in the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires, whose office was a haven for relatives of "disappeared" people.

If American eyes, and, more important, the eyes of the U.S. government, had not been trained on Argentina in 1976 when the military adopted terrorist techniques to fight terrorism, there is no knowing when the slaughter would have stopped.

When the armed forces commanders decided to unleash their own terrorist groups, they apparently

relinquished all control over them. It is still unclear whether the paradoxically named Security Forces were required to account for their actions, whether there were simulacra of trials and whether anyone was held responsible for acknowledged "excesses." The euphemism "excesses" was applied to the murder of known innocents — of priests slaughtered in cold blood, nuns who were made to disappear and children who were given away and whose whereabouts, with the exception of a handful who have been traced to foster parents, are still unknown.

Open, sometimes aggressive expressions of U.S. concern over the tactics used by the armed forces stopped the "excesses" from becoming routine. In a country mired into silence by terror from both sides, thousands of lives were saved by U.S. diplomacy, led by the protests of Patricia M. Derian, then the assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

Mr. Alfonsín's election holds out the hope of a new beginning for Argentina's relations with the United States. But renewed friendly relations could founder if President Reagan's commitment to human rights is not as clearly demonstrated toward Latin America as it is toward Poland and the Eastern-bloc countries. Mr. Alfonsín says he believes that President Reagan is more concerned about defending "civil capitalism" than about protecting human rights.

Still, this is a chance for the Reagan administration to demonstrate its commitment to democracy. A truly democratic government has emerged from the ruins of an appalling authoritarian regime. Because the new government is slightly to the left of center, economically and philosophically, Mr. Reagan will be called upon to demonstrate with actions that it is really democracy that he means about — and not ideology.

Mr. Reagan may take some persuading, but it is in the U.S. interest to make a special effort to help Mr. Alfonsín consolidate a country that was until half a century ago, when the first military coup in its modern history took place, an exemplary democracy.

With democracy restored to Argentina, Mr. Alfonsín will be looking to the United States for a helping hand in another matter. With a \$40-billion foreign debt caused largely by lavish spending on arms and squandered on other projects dear to the military, Argentina needs time to pay for the mistakes of the past as well as to repair them, and for the wounds of two terrorism — of the state and of subversives — to heal.

The writer, who left Argentina at the end of 1979 after death threats to his family, had lived there for 20 years, and was editor of *The Buenos Aires Herald* for 10 years. He is now assistant editor of *The News and Courier* in Charleston, South Carolina, and a member of the board of the International League for Human Rights. He contributed this article to *The New York Times*.



Ferdinand Marcos

policy in which the United States no longer is seen to be siding with President Marcos — with the repressive tactics of his military and the continued pattern of police brutality.

The time has come to stop being quiet. The Philippine people should hear loud and clear that the United States stands with them for freedom from all oppressors — including their own.

The writer, a retired U.S. judge, is chairman of the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

Sound and Fury Among the Filipinos

By Marvin E. Frankel

LOS ANGELES — The murder of Benigno Aquino Jr. has unleashed waves of popular rage in the Philippines. Huge crowds, including large numbers of middle- and upper-class citizens, are demanding justice, an end of military repression and the resignation of President Ferdinand Marcos.

We cannot yet know the outcome of this. But what we can discern is where the United States should stand, and how it should speak: in favor of the human rights of the Filipino people who have suffered too many brutal violations.

I and two other persons representing the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights returned recently from a sojourn in the Philippines. In scores of interviews we talked with people who presented themselves as victims, or relatives of victims, of human-rights violations by the military. In addition we met with many of the small band of lawyers who fight in conditions of personal risk to prevent or redress these grievances, as well as with church groups that provide aid to victims and keep careful records of atrocities.

We also were briefed by U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost and his

staff. Finally, we met with high officials in the Philippine government, including the president's wife, Imelda Marcos, and Juan Ponce Enrile, the minister of national defense. They told us that the accusations were largely false or exaggerated, that suitable efforts are made to punish military personnel responsible for violations and, of course and to some extent understandably, that Philippine problems must be seen in Philippine terms.

We came away with the clear sense that a large-scale pattern of gross human-rights violations continues to afflict the Philippines and that, in many important respects, the situation is worsening. In Mindanao in the southern Philippines, the first half of this year saw a dramatic rise in cases of torture, massacres and "salvage" as murders by the military have come to be known. Alleged "subversives" or "seditionists," undoubtedly including some properly suspected (but not proved) of being communists, are summarily shot.

Those who survive arrest are frequently tortured in barbaric fashion: suspects are beaten, suffocated, choked with water devices, raped and mutilated.

Such treatment was described to us by the scores of victims whom we interviewed: People are arrested and held for months or years without trial under presidential orders.

The Philippine press is freer than its counterparts in many authoritarian countries — but it operates under the steady threat of padlocking and jailings for utterances offensive to the military rulers. The Philippine Times was padlocked two days before our departure for having charged government complicity in the Aquino murder.

Certainly it is true that the Reagan administration deplores human-rights violations; this is undoubtedly the subject of "quiet diplomacy." But such diplomacy is not heard by the Filipinos. To thousands of them, the United States is seen as a close ally of the Marcos regime and its crimes.

Accordingly, President Reagan's decision to cancel his visit was proper. At least in part it signaled an implicit recognition of the severity of the situation. It remains to be seen whether the decision will be an important first step toward a new

touching such profound challenges as the need for lifetime opportunities for education and for training in a time of rapid job-market change. How to achieve quality in education while preserving equity and how to decide which level of government will pay the bills for this are still to be settled.

One must add the immigration policy question to this list, for it has a major impact on the future of the job market. Beyond that, U.S. border policy will define America's sovereignty as a nation, Americans' self-image as a people and their ties to the countries to the south.

Finally, there is, as always, the issue of the poor, made urgent by the recent growth of that population after almost two decades of progress in reducing their numbers. Almost alone among the advanced nations, the United States lacks a national income-support program. Can it wait another decade?

Simply to list these issues is to remember that much has been left undone by the divided government that has opened the '80s. Those chosen to govern next year will have fewer excuses and less time.

The Washington Post

An Urgent and Intimidating Agenda for Those Elected in 1984

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A year from now, we will know the identities of the people who will lead the government of the United States through the rest of the 1980s. The president and vice president who will serve until 1989, the senators who will serve until 1991, and the representatives who will serve until 1987 will have been elected.

As one looks at the year ahead, what becomes clear is the work that will be waiting for those men and women. The agenda is intimidating enough that the wondrous they will spend the next 12 months trying for the right to shoulder that burden.

Even if the recovery continues unbroken, the next Congress and administration will face deficits in this decade dwarfing anything in the country's previous peacetime history. The federal budget deficit will start at an annual level closer to \$200 billion than to \$100 billion. Bringing the deficit down will require political painful choices in trimming military spending, Social Security, Medicare and domestic program growth — and in raising taxes.

Without those painful decisions, however, chances are that the nation will face interest rates so high as to damage credit-sensitive sec-

tors of the economy, distorting the terms of trade. This will damage the ability to export and will, in effect, subsidize imports that cost American jobs and profits.

That will be part of a major trade policy fight. The time is soon coming when the government will have to face a critical choice: Shall the United States continue to exert its influence in an uphill battle for a more open international trading system, or shall it join most of its trading partners in restricting access to domestic markets while subsidizing foreign exports?

Closely related to the trade question are the issues of industrial and agricultural policy. Does the government have a role to play in preserving the smokesack industries and their jobs? Should it try to steer capital into high-technology industries of the future? Can politicians and bureaucrats be trusted to decide between winners and losers in industry? Can Americans afford to risk their future on competition between private American companies and government-owned enterprises of foreign governments and businesses?

Farm policy presents similar dilemmas. For

years, the United States has vacillated between full production policies, dependent on foreign markets, and policies of crop control and price subsidy, geared to domestic economic and political needs. The inconsistency has brought its own costs, and a choice of direction cannot be delayed much longer.

And there will be at least five other economic issues that demand attention in the '80s. The country is witnessing an accelerating shift of people, jobs, resources and capital from state to state and region to region, creating severe problems of growth and decline. There is no settled national policy on attempting to shape that movement, so as to lessen the human and governmental costs.

For two decades, the country has postponed major national investments in the capital infrastructure. The repair bill for needed improvements in the transportation, reclamation, sanitation and anti-pollution systems is almost as great as the national debt — and even more pressing. Every bit as important are the urgent needs of education. The debate on education, fortunately, is under way. But it is still barely

touching such profound challenges as the need for lifetime opportunities for education and for training in a time of rapid job-market change. How to achieve quality in education while preserving equity and how to decide which level of government will pay the bills for this are still to be settled.

One must add the immigration policy question to this list, for it has a major impact on the future of the job market. Beyond that, U.S. border policy will define America's sovereignty as a nation, Americans' self-image as a people and their ties to the countries to the south.

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The Washington Post

FROM OUR NOV. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Liberals Ahead in Cuban Vote. HAVANA — Indications are that the Liberal ticket, headed by General José Miguel Gomez, for President, and Señor Alfredo Zayas, for Vice-President, has defeated the ticket of the Conservatives, headed by General Mario Menocal and Dr. Rafael Montoro. Slight disorders are reported from Pinar del Rio, but the general order was not disturbed under the remarkable influence of the American officials. The Conservative junta holds on, saying that the true result is not yet known. The bulk of the electors in the rural districts will vote between five and six o'clock. But the Liberals have been carrying the day, and everything indicates their final victory.

1933: Mussolini Rejects Capitalism. ROME — Declaring that capitalist systems had reached the decadent phase throughout the world, Premier Mussolini today authorized the National Council of Corporations to undertake organization of Italian society to prevent this country from the melancholy condition into which he saw others falling. Europe, he said, had "ceased to direct the course of human civilization." Until existing injustices are wiped out, he added, chaos will reign on the Continent, where the League of Nations had become an absurdity. One-party political organization and the totalitarian state would be necessary conceptions before others could imitate the Italian corporate state, he said.

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When the Well-Heeled Seek to Help the Bare-Heeled

By Hays Rockwell and Linda Rockwell

NEW YORK — Traveling this past summer through refugee camps in Asia and the Middle East, we were continually confronted with the question of whether the rich can help the poor in ways that maintain dignity and foster independence. In a world so marked by the terrible disparities between wealth and poverty, what can the comfortable do to ease the plight of the disadvantaged?

We found some positive answers in the company of doctors and other health workers caring for refugees in various parts of the world. We saw those people facing the question squarely — in Hong Kong and Thailand, in the immense Afghan camps in northwestern Pakistan, in the old Palestinian camps in the Gaza Strip.

The workers came from a number of voluntary agencies, and there are differences among them as to motives and means. They are, however, agreed on certain fundamental principles of helping that can give guidance in any circumstance where people who have are trying to help people who don't.

One such principle is a determination to give those served the means of controlling their own fate. In the large Khao-I-Dong camp for Cambodian refugees, in Thailand, Western

health workers have trained Cambodian rice farmers, people with little or no formal education, to carry out major programs of sanitation, preventive medicine and the treatment of disease. Far from keeping the "secrets" of medicine to themselves, these physicians and their colleagues have shared their knowledge widely and built up a cadre of people who take responsibility for their own health and the health of their community. Classes in sanitation and disease prevention and birth control are taught exclusively by Cambodians to Cambodians. With the passing of each month, the foreign doctors and community health advisers recede further from the picture, leaving competent Cambodians in charge.

A second important principle is the willingness of the server to take seriously the experience of the served. A very high standard of health care is maintained in Khao-I-Dong, but it is by no means the result of the imposition of a monolithic program of Western medicine. The traditional Khmer healer is not discredited and driven underground by the Cornell-trained internist. Instead, there is col-

laboration, so that the mystery of health is approached in a spirit of mutuality. Not far from the main outpatient clinics there are facilities for administering herbal medicines and the practices of massage and manipulation, which have sustained Khmer people over long generations. The results is far more durable, surely, than if one system had been imposed willily-nilly upon another.

Third, the workers try to keep things simple. Conditions in a refugee camp do not permit elaborate facilities. In the Red Cross hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan, many patients are Afghan refugees who have lost legs to Soviet land mines. The hospital has its own workshop for making simple prosthetic devices in consultation with the patient. For a rural, semimodern Afghan, a sturdy peg leg — which can be repaired with a few bits of rubber and leather in any village bazaar — is considerably better than a handsomely designed artificial limb. What is appropriate takes precedence over the "triumph" of technological advancement.

The fourth principle is the willingness of the helpers to live among the helped. This is the most demanding

of the helping principles, and we did not meet it everywhere we went. We did, however, encounter many medical workers who, instead of opting for a comfortable life in the West, had chosen to spend some years sharing the condition of the world's outcasts. There is, for instance, the Danish hospital administrator, beyond retirement age, staying on in Gaza so that an Arab hospital can remain in business. A New Zealand pediatrician makes her home in the Chi Ma Wan camp in Hong Kong harbor, a virtual prison for Vietnamese boat people. We met a gifted and experienced American nurse, working with Afghan women to combat a near plague of tuberculosis among the refugees, living in a converted chicken coop in Pakistan's Kohat Valley.

Each of these principles is born of a certain humility and a willingness to set aside the fixed assumptions and the comforts of one way of life in the interest of serving another. It is not easy, and it is no more commonplace to say that it can be done.

Hays Rockwell is rector of St. James' Episcopal Church in New York. Linda Rockwell is a social worker. They contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

LETTER

Afghan-what?

Regarding "Where Now Is the Anguish We Felt for the Afghans" (TET, Oct. 19) by Jay Van Dyke:

Mr. Van Dyke is unfortunately right. The West forgets such nuances as Afghanistan.

Sure, Western leaders travel regularly to the Khyber Pass area to tell the Afghan refugees how much the West supports the rebel cause. But the bottom line for such staunch anti-communists as Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher is economic. Trade with the Russians has advanced rapidly since Mr. Reagan rescinded the only effective Western response (puny though it was) to the Soviet invasion — namely, President Carter's grain embargo.

The West's collective spouting of democratic principles must ring hollow in Afghan ears.

DON C. YAGER
Seab, Okla.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name, and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we will strive to publish those that are most helpful to the readers who submit them.

Grenada Invasion Contadora Peace Diplomats. Am

Grenada Invasion Hurt Contadora Peace Effort, Diplomats, Analysts Say

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The U.S.-led invasion of Grenada has set back chances for a negotiated settlement in Central America by encouraging hard-liners there who think the region's disputes can be solved only on the battlefield, according to Latin American diplomats and other analysts.

Even before U.S. marines landed on Grenada, few observers thought that the Central American peace effort led by the Contadora group had much chance of success.

Diplomats from the countries that make up the Contadora group — Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia — said the task will be even harder now that the United States has used what a Mexican Foreign Ministry official called "wild West" tactics in Grenada.

U.S. officials in the region suggested that the intervention could encourage peace talks by scaring Nicaragua's Sandinist government and encouraging it to make concessions in the Contadora process.

Under pressure from guerrillas financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the Sandinists have shown a greater willingness in recent months to make concessions

on several security issues that concern the Reagan administration. But Latin American and other diplomats said that this newfound flexibility was likely to go to waste because the attacks by the U.S.-backed guerrillas in Nicaragua were escalating faster than the Contadora talks were progressing. The fighting undermines the climate of trust needed for a settlement, they said.

The Contadora group's principal goal is considered to be a settlement between Nicaragua and the more conservative governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala.

In a sign of progress last month, those five governments endorsed in principle a Contadora document calling for sweeping steps to dampen the region's conflicts. The proposal would require each country to halt any support for rebels in other countries, reduce arms stockpiles and foreign military advisers and promote internal democracy.

At a Contadora meeting in Panama beginning Thursday, the countries will start the much more difficult task of determining how to put this document into effect.

The Grenadian intervention was viewed as likely to harden the positions of the four conservative governments, particularly Honduras. Senior Honduran military officers have said in the past that they doubted a negotiated settlement was possible with neighboring Nicaragua, and some envoys think the Hondurans are acting for some provocative action by Managua that would justify a request for direct U.S. intervention against the Sandinists.

Most diplomats interviewed, however, doubted that the United States would attempt a direct military intervention in Nicaragua before the 1984 U.S. presidential election because the military and diplomatic cost would be much higher than in Grenada.

Instead, most observers expect a continuation of attacks on Nicaragua by the CIA-funded guerrillas.

There is general agreement that neither the Sandinists nor the rebels are strong enough to win a decisive military victory soon.

Orfila Resigning As OAS Secretary

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Alejandro Orfila, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, said Monday he is resigning his post, effective early next year. Mr. Orfila, a native of Argentina, won a second five-year term in 1979.

He complained that the OAS too often has been at the periphery of hemisphere events, including the invasion of Grenada last month.

"A disenchanted world finds that international agencies have not fully succeeded in achieving the very ambitious goals that brought them into existence, and many countries are dangerously retreating to bilateral solutions," he said.

Branch of IRA Is Shaken As a Leftist Takes Over

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, was showing signs of division Monday after a takeover of the movement's Dublin leadership by a group of Northern Ireland-based leftists led by the new president, Gerry Adams.

Mr. Adams, who has directed a string of electoral gains for Sinn Fein in British-ruled Northern Ireland during the last two years, wants to transform the nationalist organization into a populist movement in the Irish Republic.

"It's a matter of survival," an official close to Mr. Adams said Sunday night. "The shake-up was necessary."

The defeated Dublin-based faction opposes Mr. Adams's strategy, claiming it would water down the movement's nationalist ideology and revolutionary aims.

Mr. Adams, elected president Saturday at Sinn Fein's two-day annual congress, says he believes the movement has to broaden its base in the republic and drop its 62-year ban on taking seats in the Dublin parliament.

The old-style nationalists in Dublin, led by Rory O'Brady, say they believe dropping the cherished ideal of "abstentionism" in a legislature is a betrayal. The parliament accepted the partition of Ireland in 1921.

Mr. O'Brady, 55, resigned Friday after serving as president for 13 years. He complained of poor health.

Sinn Fein's vice president, David O'Connell, also resigned. He said without elaboration that the new leadership, with half the eight-member central committee now reappointing Mr. Adams, was "not representative of the organization as a whole."

Mr. Adams, in his inaugural address Sunday, criticized Sinn Fein's disrepute under the Dublin leadership and called for a new political offensive.

He said that outside of its nationalist policy, Sinn Fein had "to a great extent" been isolated in the

26 counties of the republic and that "we have failed to develop the social and economic momentum which our party began during the '60s."

Electoral advances by the mainly Roman Catholic Sinn Fein in Northern Ireland have alarmed the Dublin and London governments because they threaten to eclipse moderate Catholic opinion in the British province and destabilize the republic.

The IRA is fighting to drive the British from predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland. It wants to unite the province with the overwhelmingly Catholic republic.

Its long-range objective is to overturn the political establishment in Dublin and create a socialist state in Ireland.

Mr. Adams scored a victory at the congress by winning agreement to discuss ending abstentionism from parliament, despite a warning from Mr. O'Brady that abandoning the policy would split the movement.

"I've shared platforms with people who advocated that and see where they are now — in their graves," Mr. O'Brady said. Giving it up "is as alien as saying that the IRA should discuss a surrender of its arms. It's unthinkable."

French Right Wins 5th Straight Town In By-Elections

United Press International

PARIS — France's rightist opposition has scored its fifth successive victory in municipal by-elections and has ended the Communist Party's 19-year tenure in a working-class suburb of Paris.

The list headed by Jean-Claude Abricoux of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic easily won control Sunday of the town council of Aulnay-sous-Bois, collecting more than 54 percent of the vote.

Mr. Abricoux's list had opened a lead over the Communist mayor, Pierre Thomas, in the first round of voting the previous week. He appeared to have won with help from voters who had supported the extreme rightist National Front.

The municipality was one of six in which leftist victories in nationwide local elections last March were annulled after courts found evidence of vote rigging.

The Socialist-Communist governing alliance has lost five of the six by-elections that were called after the irregularities were found. In addition to Aulnay-sous-Bois, in Paris's northern suburbs, they are Dreux, in the west; Antony and Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, in the south; and Sarcelles, in the north.

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FIRSTS BY DEFECTOR — Wang Xuecheng, center right, the first pilot from the Chinese Navy to defect to Taiwan, at a news conference with Wu Yung-keng, who defected from the Chinese Air Force 13 months ago. The Taiwanese pilots flanking them escorted Mr. Wang to his landing Monday morning. His MIG-17 jet, the first flown to Taiwan by a Chinese pilot, will bring him a reward of gold worth \$1.5 million.

U.S. Aide Calls New Funds Insufficient To Give Salvador Military Help It Needs

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — El Salvador's armed forces need greater mobility to counter recent guerrilla attacks, but Congress has not appropriated enough money to provide this, according to Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy.

"With the \$64.8 million appropriated for 1984, we can't do enough to improve their ability to respond quickly," Mr. Ikle said Sunday in a telephone interview.

The undersecretary returned Friday from a tour of Central America with Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

The tour included talks with leaders of El Salvador and Guatemala in which violations of human rights in the two countries were discussed.

"I weighed in with Abrams on this subject," Mr. Ikle said. "There are different problems in the two countries and different abuses, which we raised with those leaders."

Regarding the government of El Salvador's efforts against Salvadoran guerrillas, Mr. Ikle said: "We came away with the impression that in El Salvador, particularly, the government needs much more mobility, both in providing reinforcements when guerrillas attack and in evacuating the wounded from those attacks."

On the question of human rights abuses, the State Department, in particular, has been increasingly concerned about the recent activities of rightist death squads in El Salvador. These activities include attacks on the country's highest church officials and on labor union leaders. The attacks have been stepped up, embassy officials have said, as U.S. pressure for land reform has increased.

The U.S. Embassy, in the past two weeks, has been pressing the government of El Salvador to take action against a number of army and security officers who are believed to be suspected of involvement in assassination squads, embassy officials have said.

Communist Resigns Post As Head of French Mines

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Communist head of France's state-owned coal mines resigned Monday to protest government cuts in coal production.

The cuts are being forced on the Socialist-led coalition government by the threat of an expensive energy glut brought about by economic recession and France's ambitious drive to reduce its dependence on imported oil.

Georges Valbon, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee whom the Socialists appointed two years ago to run the mining group Charbonnages de France, said he was leaving because "government policy on coal no longer corresponds to the conception I have of the mission I was given."

He was referring to the Socialist decision to freeze next year's subsidy to the coal-mining industry at this year's level of 6.5 billion francs (about \$800 million), which means production will fall slightly below this year's expected production of 18 million tons. Before taking office, the Socialists, with strong Communist support, pledged to increase coal production to 30 million tons a year.

Mr. Valbon's resignation is cer-

tain to exacerbate political tension within the Socialist-dominated government, which includes four Communist ministers.

The Communists have become increasingly unhappy with the austerity policy the Socialists are following.

In his resignation letter, Mr. Valbon said the draft budget for 1984 "can only lead to a programmed decline of national production, to the closure of mines which should and could remain active, to fewer jobs for miners and to a deterioration of the economic situation of the coal-producing regions."

French government planners warned last summer that slow economic growth and improvement in conservation meant the country was heading for a serious energy glut by the end of the next decade.

Some sources said coal production would be allowed to fall to 10 million or 12 million tons a year, implying a big increase in unemployment in mining areas.

According to some estimates, French coal mines would have needed 10 billion to 12 billion francs next year to start increasing production as the government pledged. This amount is close to the 14 billion francs the Socialists plan to spend on aiding the rest of the country's industry.

Leader of Bangladesh Calls Elections for 1984

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The military ruler of Bangladesh announced Monday that presidential elections would be held in May and that free political activity would be permitted immediately.

In a broadcast speech, Lieutenant General Hossain Mohammad Ershad, the ruler, also said parliamentary elections would take place on Nov. 25, 1984, four months ahead of his previously announced schedule for ending martial law.

He preceded his election announcement by saying that the voting would be held "if peace and discipline are ensured."

The general made his unexpected statement a few hours before the scheduled arrival in Dhaka of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

"For a smooth transition to democracy, it is essential that we create a peaceful climate for an election," he said. "Believing that most of the political parties will show wisdom and responsibility in this respect, I hereby permit open politics from this moment."

General Ershad, who ousted President Abdus Sattar in a bloodless coup in March 1982, said the presidential elections would be held next May 24. He did not refer to his own political intentions, but earlier this month he said he would run for president.

General Ershad has been under strong pressure from two alliances of 22 opposition parties to hold parliamentary elections.

He called Saturday for a fresh dialogue with the opposition after the two groupings announced a 12-day campaign against martial law, beginning Wednesday, to protest his refusal to hold speedy elections.

A general strike was held while General Ershad was in Washington at the beginning of the month. On Nov. 7 an estimated 3,000 people marched through Dhaka in defiance of martial law, which has been in effect for 19 months.

General Ershad said at the time of his coup that he was taking over to end rampant corruption and government inefficiency and put the country on the road to development.

He said Monday, "Nobody wishes that military rule should go on. Nonetheless, there are 66 countries in the world being run by the military. Keeping that in mind, we are trying to set an example of our respect for democracy and the gradual lifting of martial law."

Former Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, an opposition leader, said of the general's announcement, "This is contrary to our demand that parliamentary elections must precede all other polls."



Mother Pascalina Lehnert

Pascalina Lehnert Dies; an Assistant To Pope Pius XII

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Mother Pascalina Lehnert, 89, the German-born nun who zealously guarded the privacy of Pope Pius XII as his chief housekeeper, died Sunday in Vienna, the Vatican announced Monday.

She served Pope Pius throughout his pontificate, 1939-1958, and was considered a powerful figure in the Vatican, especially in the pope's later years, when he was often sick. Even top Vatican prelates often sought her permission before applying for a papal audience.

She founded a Rome-based order after the pope died. She went to Vienna last week and took part in ceremonies commemorating the 25th anniversary of his death. She was hospitalized last Thursday after collapsing while boarding a plane for Rome.

Other deaths:

Alfred Lowenguth, 72, a violinist who led a celebrated chamber music quartet for about 40 years, in Paris Friday, his family said.

Vittorio Vialli, 83, a founder of Italy's Communist Party, Wednesday in Trieste.

André Chamson, 83, writer, veteran of the World War II French Resistance and member of the French Academy, Tuesday in Paris.

Leading Industrialists in Philippines Charged With 'Economic Sabotage'

United Press International

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, taking the offensive against an increasingly hostile business community, ordered Monday that charges of "economic sabotage" be brought against 33 industrialists.

Among those charged with smuggling and currency violations were Dominador Aytona, a former senator and finance minister, and the presidents of three major textile mills. Mr. Aytona, chairman of the board of Alliance Textile Mills, was charged along with the company's president and general manager, Emilio Ong San, with trying to smuggle polyester fiber into the country.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly approved a constitutional amendment for electoral reforms to be presented to voters in a January plebiscite. Kit Tatad, an opposition assemblyman, said the reforms provided for changes in residency requirements and the creation of

smaller constituencies, from the present 13 regions to more than 70 provinces, for next May's parliamentary elections.

Supporters said the smaller constituencies would give opposition candidates a better chance in the elections. They said smaller voting districts would lessen the chances of cheating, draw more local interest and reduce campaign expenses.

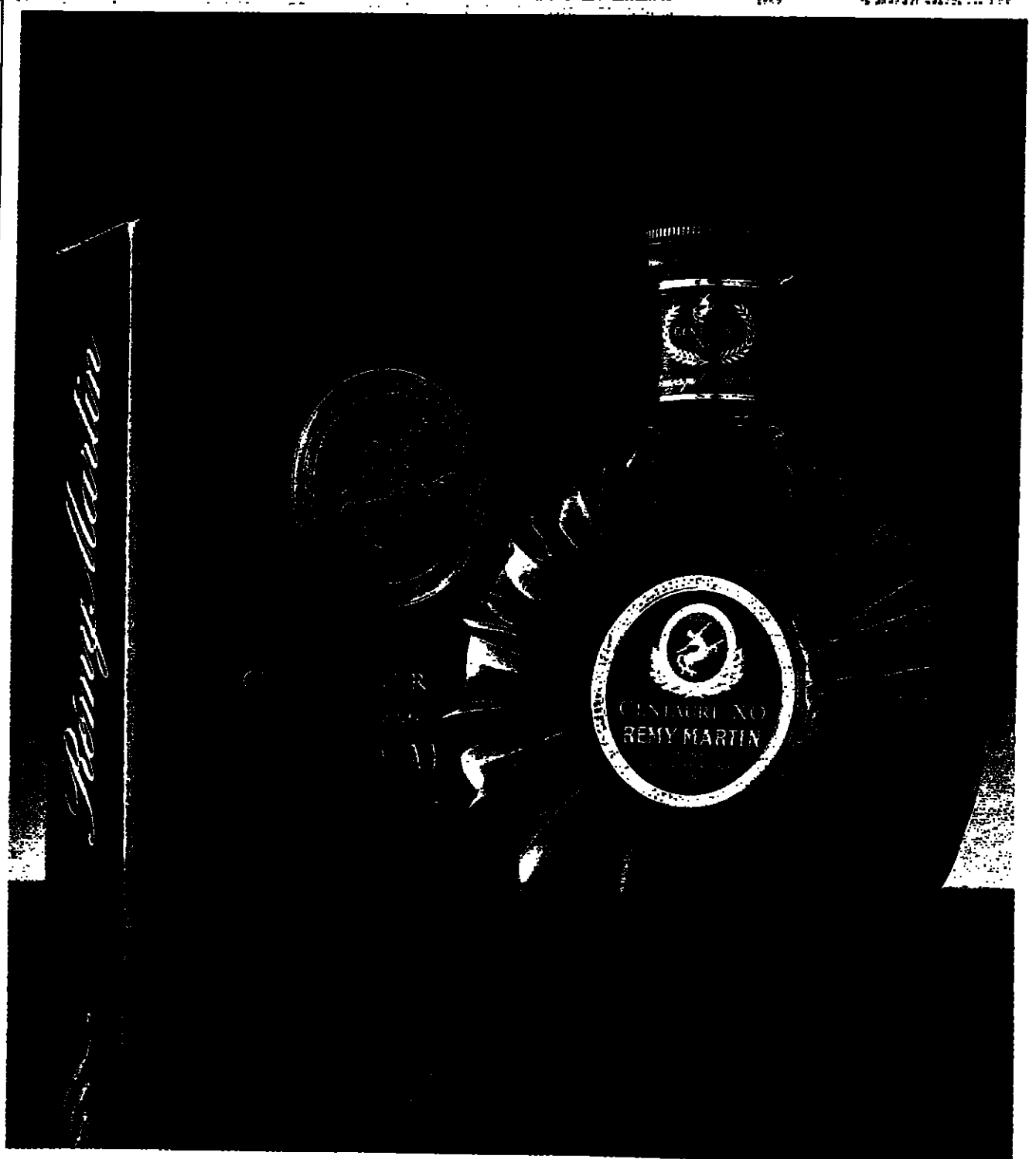
Another proposed reform would give the opposition representation on the watchdog Commission on Elections.

Last week, more than 500 foreign and Philippine business leaders attending a Chamber of Commerce conference here publicly criticized Mr. Marcos's record on the economy and human rights. The president, in response, warned he would crack down on hoarders, profiteers and smugglers in the business community.

A government announcement said Customs Commissioner Ramon J. Farolan, acting on orders from Mr. Marcos, had filed the

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Moscow Gets Our Group from China

United Press International

MOSCOW — The first Chinese tourists to visit the Soviet Union in 20 years have begun a two-week holiday in Moscow, Chinese officials said.

They said the 14 Chinese tourists, staying at the Intourist Hotel a block from Red Square, arrived Sunday and would visit the provincial capitals of Baku and Tashkent before returning to Beijing on Nov. 28.

The visit reflects improvements in relations between China and the Soviet Union. This summer a Chinese delegation attended the Moscow Film Festival after an absence of many years.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Up With People's' Upbeat Song

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — For 15 years, Up With People has sent college-age people around the world singing and dancing in shows steeped with a wholesome optimism that the organization hopes to pass on to its audiences.

The formula is upbeat music pre-

sented by performers who live with families in the countries they are visiting.

So far 8,500 young people — 60 percent of them American — have appeared in concert halls, village squares or school gymnasiums in 50 nations and been seen live by about 8 million people. Millions

more have seen them on television.

"We interview about 1,000 applicants each month. But we can only take one out of every 17 applicants," the organization's founder and president, J. Blanton Belk, said in an interview here.

Though Up With People involves musical shows, Belk said, "We do not hold auditions. When we interview candidates we check for intellectual capacity, motivation, personal interests."

The organization today consists of five groups of 120 performers who travel for one year. Based in Tucson, Arizona, it employs a full-time staff of 75 and has offices in several nations.

Belk was in Belgium for the annual meeting of the Up With People board of directors, the first such gathering outside of the United States.

"We give young people an intensive education. We put them in a situation where they have to communicate with the world," Belk said.

All cast members start their year with a five-week course at the University of Arizona in Tucson. "They get to know each other and learn the show. There are also lectures by leaders of industry and others on at least three mornings a week," Belk said.

The organization has a budget of \$10 million, half of which comes from the sales of records and television and stage performances, he said.

Tuition fees — \$5,800 per student starting in 1984 — make up 25 percent of revenues. Donations make up the rest, said Belk.

Up With People, he said, began in the mid-1960s, which were "the days of discontent on America's campuses. I wanted to know what young people wanted to demonstrate for. I got a group together and they wrote some songs and we put together a show at Cape Cod, Massachusetts in the summer of 1965."

"On Sept. 1 we had our first show in Washington, D.C., attended by 2,000 people. Afterward, 90 youngsters said they wanted to stick with the show," he said.



Jack Manning/The New York Times

DONATION — Here are some of the 85 works by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin donated to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (30) and the Brooklyn Museum (55) by B. Gerald Cantor, a Beverly Hills, California, financier and his wife, Iris. Clockwise from above: "Youth Triumphant"; bust of Victor Hugo; study for Balzac; and a mask for Madame Rodin. The works are valued at \$7 million.

U.K. Film Festival Opens Thursday

By Matt Wolf
The Associated Press
LONDON — Boasting more than 130 feature films and 100 shorts, the 27th annual London Film Festival opens to the public Thursday.

But after the last festival screening Dec. 4, Ken Wlaschin, the program director, is leaving London to become the new artistic director of the Los Angeles International Film Exposition, known as FILMEX.

"I'm looking forward to the challenge of running a film festival in the capital of the film industry," Wlaschin, 49, said. He has been program director of the London festival and of Britain's National Film Theatre for 14 years.

He acknowledged that film is not a cultural medium that gets top priority in London, a city often eclipsed cinematically by New York and Paris.

"Cinema is treated better in Paris, since people of any cultural standing are expected to have seen certain films," he said.

"In London, it's all, 'Have you seen...'"

The Endangered Apostrophe

United Press International
LONDON — The next addition to the list of endangered species may be the possessive apostrophe. Language Monthly magazine said the mark is disappearing from the English language because it "detracts from the clean lines of a signwriter's type style."

Tarkovsky's 'Boris' Underlines Producer

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Events of the last week or so have underlined — if any underlining were necessary — the extent to which the present, in operatic history, takes its place as the Age of the Producer.

And they have illustrated nicely the dichotomy represented by those producers who feel impelled to update the masterpieces by alteration of period and setting and those, on the other hand, who feel that there is something to be said for putting on a work exactly as its musical and literary creators imagined and conceived it.

The "progressives," following in the footsteps of Walter Felsenstein and Gotz Friedrich in Berlin and Wieland Wagner and Patrice Chéreau in Bayreuth, have had their say in David Pountney's new "The Valkyrie" for the English National Opera at the Coliseum and a new "Das Rheingold" by Göran Järvefelt for the Welsh National Opera in Cardiff.

Period authenticity was the objective of Jonathan Miller's televised "Beehive Opera" for BBC-TV, and somewhere in the middle, but closer to the conservative position, is a new "Boris Godunov" produced for the Royal Opera by the Soviet film director Andrei Tarkovsky, his first venture into opera.

It certainly will not be his last, for this "Boris," of all these new productions, has been the most satisfactory, has given the most operatic pleasure, and gained the most wholehearted popular and critical approval.

This success has been greatly assisted by abandonment of Rimsky-Korsakov's original in an edition by David Lloyd-Jones, the musical direction in the inspired hands of Claudio Abbado, and by a very strong cast headed by the English bass-baritone Robert Lloyd, taking on Boris for the first time and making a splendid job of it.

But the central human element in "Boris," as conceived by Musorgsky, is not the czar, as Chaliapin made it in the Rimsky-Korsakov version, and as it has been when played and sung by such of Chaliapin's successors as Ezio Pinza, Tancredi Pasero, Boris Christoff, Nicolai Ghiaurov, Ludwig Weber, George London and Jerome Hines, but rather the Russian people, in other words, the chorus.

And it is here, in the animation and direction of the crowds in the coronation scene, the scene before

the Cathedral of St. Basil and the clearing in the forest near Krony, that Tarkovsky, drawing on his cinematic experience, comes into his own, magnificently supported by the Covent Garden chorus.

Tarkovsky, in this first operatic venture, is also beset by the failing common to those who come to opera from theater or cinema, of not knowing when to leave well enough alone, of underestimating music as a helpmate in achieving dramatic and theatrical objectives. But all in all, a notable success.

It might be a greater success if it were not so long (it runs to almost four hours with a single half-hour intermission).

Wagner has fared less well in these recent productions. In "The Valkyrie," Pountney, who last season had the notion of staging Dvořák's "Rusalka" in a child's nursery, transforms Hummel's forest hut into a rural baronial hall and Valhalla into an enormous Edwardian library with circular staircase, from the top of which Wotan, in dressing gown, looks down upon a slowly revolving Earth, while at Cardiff, according to David Cairns in the Sunday Times, "the fashionable assumption that because the gods are ruthlessly self-seeking and corrupt, they must be shown as laughably effete is carried to absurd lengths." When are those responsible for the conduct of opera houses going to say that too much is more than enough, and put an end to this sort of presumptions operatic mischief?

Jonathan Miller's richly Hogarthian "Beehive Opera," with its 60-odd ballads restored to their original Johann Poppich harmonization by Jeremy Barlow, and accompanied by baroque instruments under the direction of John Eliot Gardiner, was very well performed, but all concerned — although Roger Daltrey, lead singer of The Who, as Macheath, was more rake than rounder — but it tended to sink under the weight of its own authenticity, not to mention the weight of all those ballads and the weight and mass of its own authentic furniture.

Nancy Banks-Smith, in The Guardian, noted that Dr. Miller is returning to medicine, or at least to medical research, "leaving the BBC quantities of fixings, boddies, kildrinks, assorted gorpooes (all authentic), a billiard table with hoops on it, several sacks of real calcium, and no forwarding address."

Further performances of "Boris Godunov" Nov. 15, 19, 23 and 25; "The Valkyrie" Nov. 18 and 24.

'Sacred Rock' Returned

United Press International

CANBERRA, Australia — The Australian government has returned ownership of Ayers Rock, the world's largest monolith and one of the country's biggest tourist attractions, to its traditional aboriginal owners.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke said that the government will give both the title of the rock and the 823-square-mile Uluru National Park to an aboriginal land trust, giving the once tribal owners full rights of ownership.

Ayers Rock rises 1,100 feet above the sandhill plains in the hot, arid center of Australia, 250 miles southwest of Alice Springs.

Measuring 6.2 miles around its oval base, the rock has ancient spiritual significance for the Pitjantjatjara and Marriyijarra people. Traditionally, it is a place where young people are given knowledge by tribal elders.

The new ownership ends a long struggle by the half-dozen aboriginal families who still live at the rock, and the more than 200 aborigines who have connections with Uluru National Park.

The aborigines will lease the land back to the government for a national park. It will be managed by a board of representatives from the federal government, aboriginal owners and the Northern Territory state government.

The Uluru aborigines celebrated their victory with a *corroboree*, or dance festival, and sent a simple message to the prime minister: "Thank you very much for giving back the land to the people."

The announcement came as a

shock to the Northern Territory state government, which described the move as a "kick in the teeth."

Paul Everingham, chief minister of the territory, said the aboriginal ownership could jeopardize a \$140-million tourist development just outside the park by restricting access to the park.

"Tourists are not going to come here if they can't see the rock or get into the park. This is going to set back the park several years at the very least," Everingham said at a news conference.

But government officials said that no restrictions on access would be imposed, although some sacred caves at the foot of the rock containing carvings and paintings may be subject to lighter controls.

'Cloak and Dagger' Film Set on America's Cup

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — A new film about how Australia won the America's Cup will be a "cloak and dagger" story rivaling the movie "Rocky" for drama, its distributor says. A spokesman for Hoyts, which will distribute the film, said the documentary will explore the heated disputes over Australia's secret winged keel and the efforts of the defending New York Yacht Club to have the boat disqualified.

The Australian yacht won the best-of-seven competition against the U.S. defender Liberty in September, the first foreign challenger to win the cup since the series began in 1851.

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REPORT: NOVEMBER 15, 1983

COMMODITY

By H. J. MARDENBERG

Market Analysts Are Saying
Gold Has Reached or Is

NEW YORK (AP)—Gold prices have reached a new peak, and analysts are saying it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal.

The price of gold rose to a record high of \$380 an ounce on the New York market today, up from \$375.50 on Nov. 14. The price of gold on the London market also rose to a record high of \$378.50 an ounce.

Analysts are saying that the price of gold has reached a new peak, and that it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal. They are saying that the price of gold has reached a new peak, and that it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal.

The price of gold has reached a new peak, and analysts are saying it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal. They are saying that the price of gold has reached a new peak, and that it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal.

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Producers Retaining Supply

Not only are many gold producers unwilling to start new production, but they are also unwilling to start new production. They are saying that the price of gold has reached a new peak, and that it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal.

Gold prices have reached a new peak, and analysts are saying it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal. The price of gold has reached a new peak, and analysts are saying it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal.

Strong Japanese Reaction

Not only does the demand for gold increase in Japan, but it also increases in Japan. The price of gold has reached a new peak, and analysts are saying it may be the start of a new bull market in the metal.

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CURRENCY RATES

Bank exchange rates for Nov. 14, including:

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian \$	1.4847	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Belgian Franc	24.75	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Canadian \$	1.0000	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
French Franc	6.5596	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
German Mark	3.3757	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Italian Lira	2.336	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Japanese Yen	163.89	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Netherlands Guilder	2.2037	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Portuguese Escudo	200.48	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Spanish Peseta	166.64	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Swedish Krona	4.6656	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847
Swiss Franc	1.4847	Swiss Franc	1.4847	British Pound	1.4847

INTEREST RATES

Bank deposit rates for Nov. 14, including:

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1% - 3% P.A.	3.00	3% - 3.75 P.A.	3.75	3.75 - 4.50 P.A.	4.50
3% - 3.75 P.A.	3.75	3.75 - 4.50 P.A.	4.50	4.50 - 5.25 P.A.	5.25
3.75 - 4.50 P.A.	4.50	4.50 - 5.25 P.A.	5.25	5.25 - 6.00 P.A.	6.00
4.50 - 5.25 P.A.	5.25	5.25 - 6.00 P.A.	6.00	6.00 - 6.75 P.A.	6.75
5.25 - 6.00 P.A.	6.00	6.00 - 6.75 P.A.	6.75	6.75 - 7.50 P.A.	7.50
6.00 - 6.75 P.A.	6.75	6.75 - 7.50 P.A.	7.50	7.50 - 8.25 P.A.	8.25
6.75 - 7.50 P.A.	7.50	7.50 - 8.25 P.A.	8.25	8.25 - 9.00 P.A.	9.00
7.50 - 8.25 P.A.	8.25	8.25 - 9.00 P.A.	9.00	9.00 - 9.75 P.A.	9.75
8.25 - 9.00 P.A.	9.00	9.00 - 9.75 P.A.	9.75	9.75 - 10.50 P.A.	10.50
9.00 - 9.75 P.A.	9.75	9.75 - 10.50 P.A.	10.50	10.50 - 11.25 P.A.	11.25
9.75 - 10.50 P.A.	10.50	10.50 - 11.25 P.A.	11.25	11.25 - 12.00 P.A.	12.00
10.50 - 11.25 P.A.	11.25	11.25 - 12.00 P.A.	12.00	12.00 - 12.75 P.A.	12.75
11.25 - 12.00 P.A.	12.00	12.00 - 12.75 P.A.	12.75	12.75 - 13.50 P.A.	13.50
12.00 - 12.75 P.A.	12.75	12.75 - 13.50 P.A.	13.50	13.50 - 14.25 P.A.	14.25
12.75 - 13.50 P.A.	13.50	13.50 - 14.25 P.A.	14.25	14.25 - 15.00 P.A.	15.00
13.50 - 14.25 P.A.	14.25	14.25 - 15.00 P.A.	15.00	15.00 - 15.75 P.A.	15.75
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18.00 - 18.75 P.A.	18.75	18.75 - 19.50 P.A.	19.50	19.50 - 20.25 P.A.	20.25
18.75 - 19.50 P.A.	19.50	19.50 - 20.25 P.A.	20.25	20.25 - 21.00 P.A.	21.00
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22.50 - 23.25 P.A.	23.25	23.25 - 24.00 P.A.	24.00	24.00 - 24.75 P.A.	24.75
23.25 - 24.00 P.A.	24.00	24.00 - 24.75 P.A.	24.75	24.75 - 25.50 P.A.	25.50
24.00 - 24.75 P.A.	24.75	24.75 - 25.50 P.A.	25.50	25.50 - 26.25 P.A.	26.25
24.75 - 25.50 P.A.	25.50	25.50 - 26.25 P.A.	26.25	26.25 - 27.00 P.A.	27.00
25.50 - 26.25 P.A.	26.25	26.25 - 27.00 P.A.	27.00	27.00 - 27.75 P.A.	27.75
26.25 - 27.00 P.A.	27.00	27.00 - 27.75 P.A.	27.75	27.75 - 28.50 P.A.	28.50
27.00 - 27.75 P.A.	27.75	27.75 - 28.50 P.A.	28.50	28.50 - 29.25 P.A.	29.25
27.75 - 28.50 P.A.	28.50	28.50 - 29.25 P.A.	29.25	29.25 - 30.00 P.A.	30.00
28.50 - 29.25 P.A.	29.25	29.25 - 30.00 P.A.	30.00	30.00 - 30.75 P.A.	30.75
29.25 - 30.00 P.A.	30.00	30.00 - 30.75 P.A.	30.75	30.75 - 31.50 P.A.	31.50
30.00 - 30.75 P.A.	30.75	30.75 - 31.50 P.A.	31.50	31.50 - 32.25 P.A.	32.25
30.75 - 31.50 P.A.	31.50	31.50 - 32.25 P.A.	32.25	32.25 - 33.00 P.A.	33.00
31.50 - 32.25 P.A.	32.25	32.25 - 33.00 P.A.	33.00	33.00 - 33.75 P.A.	33.75
32.25 - 33.00 P.A.	33.00	33.00 - 33.75 P.A.	33.75	33.75 - 34.50 P.A.	34.50
33.00 - 33.75 P.A.	33.75	33.75 - 34.50 P.A.	34.50	34.50 - 35.25 P.A.	35.25
33.75 - 34.50 P.A.	34.50	34.50 - 35.25 P.A.	35.25	35.25 - 36.00 P.A.	36.00
34.50 - 35.25 P.A.	35.25	35.25 - 36.00 P.A.	36.00	36.00 - 36.75 P.A.	36.75
35.25 - 36.00 P.A.	36.00	36.00 - 36.75 P.A.	36.75	36.75 - 37.50 P.A.	37.50
36.00 - 36.75 P.A.	36.75	36.75 - 37.50 P.A.	37.50	37.50 - 38.25 P.A.	38.25
36.75 - 37.50 P.A.	37.50	37.50 - 38.25 P.A.	38.25	38.25 - 39.00 P.A.	39.00
37.50 - 38.25 P.A.	38.25	38.25 - 39.00 P.A.	39.00	39.00 - 39.75 P.A.	39.75
38.25 - 39.00 P.A.	39.00	39.00 - 39.75 P.A.	39.75	39.75 - 40.50 P.A.	40.50
39.00 - 39.75 P.A.	39.75	39.75 - 40.50 P.A.	40.50	40.50 - 41.25 P.A.	41.25
39.75 - 40.50 P.A.	40.50	40.50 - 41.25 P.A.	41.25	41.25 - 42.00 P.A.	42.00
40.50 - 41.25 P.A.	41.25	41.25 - 42.00 P.A.	42.00	42.00 - 42.75 P.A.	42.75
41.25 - 42.00 P.A.	42.00	42.00 - 42.75 P.A.	42.75	42.75 - 43.50 P.A.	43.50
42.00 - 42.75 P.A.	42.75	42.75 - 43.50 P.A.	43.50	43.50 - 44.25 P.A.	44.25
42.75 - 43.50 P.A.	43.50	43.50 - 44.25 P.A.	44.25	44.25 - 45.00 P.A.	45.00
43.50 - 44.25 P.A.	44.25	44.25 - 45.00 P.A.	45.00	45.00 - 45.75 P.A.	45.75
44.25 - 45.00 P.A.	45.00	45.00 - 45.75 P.A.	45.75	45.75 - 46.50 P.A.	46.50
45.00 - 45.75 P.A.	45.75	45.75 - 46.50 P.A.	46.50	46.50 - 47.25 P.A.	47.25
45.75 - 46.50 P.A.	46.50	46.50 - 47.25 P.A.	47.25	47.25 - 48.00 P.A.	48.00
46.50 - 47.25 P.A.	47.25	47.25 - 48.00 P.A.	48.00	48.00 - 48.75 P.A.	48.75
47.25 - 48.00 P.A.	48.00	48.00 - 48.75 P.A.	48.75	48.75 - 49.50 P.A.	49.50
48.00 - 48.75 P.A.	48.75	48.75 - 49.50 P.A.	49.50	49.50 - 50.25 P.A.	50.25
48.75 - 49.50 P.A.	49.50	49.50 - 50.25 P.A.	50.25	50.25 - 51.00 P.A.	51.00
49.50 - 50.25 P.A.	50.25	50.25 - 51.00 P.A.	51.00	51.00 - 51.75 P.A.	51.75
50.25 - 51.00 P.A.	51.00	51.00 - 51.75 P.A.	51.75	51.75 - 52.50 P.A.	52.50
51.00 - 51.75 P.A.	51.75	51.75 - 52.50 P.A.	52.50	52.50 - 53.25 P.A.	53.25
51.75 - 52.50 P.A.	52.50	52.50 - 53.25 P.A.	53.25	53.25 - 54.00 P.A.	54.00
52.50 - 53.25 P.A.	53.25	53.25 - 54.00 P.A.	54.00	54.00 - 54.75 P.A.	54.75
53.25 - 54.00 P.A.	54.00	54.00 - 54.75 P.A.	54.75	54.75 - 55.50 P.A.	55.50
54.00 - 54.75 P.A.	54.75	54.75 - 55.50 P.A.	55.50	55.50 - 56.25 P.A.	56.25
54.75 - 55.50 P.A.	55.50	55.50 - 56.25 P.A.	56.25	56.25 - 57.00 P.A.	57.00
55.50 - 56.25 P.A.	56.25	56.25 - 57.00 P.A.	57.00	57.00 - 57.75 P.A.	57.75
56.25 - 57.00 P.A.	57.00	57.00 - 57.75 P.A.	57.75	57.75 - 58.50 P.A.	58.50
57.00 - 57.75 P.A.	57.75	57.75 - 58.50 P.A.	58.50	58.50 - 59.25 P.A.	59.25
57.75 - 58.50 P.A.	58.50	58.50 - 59.25 P.A.	59.25	59.25 - 60.00 P.A.	60.00
58.50 - 59.25 P.A.	59.25	59.25 - 60.00 P.A.	60.00	60.00 - 60.75 P.A.	60.75
59.25 - 60.00 P.A.	60.00	60.00 - 60.75 P.A.	60.75	60.75 - 61.50 P.A.	61.50
60.00 - 60.75 P.A.	60.75	60.75 - 61.50 P.A.	61.50	61.50 - 62.25 P.A.	62.25
60.75 - 61.50 P.A.	61.50	61.50 - 62.25 P.A.	62.25	62.25 - 63.00 P.A.	63.00
61.50 - 62.25 P.A.	62.25	62.25 - 63.00 P.A.	63.00	63.00 - 63.75 P.A.	63.75
62.25 - 63.00 P.A.	63.00	63.00 - 63.75 P.A.	63.75	63.75 - 64.50 P.A.	64.50
63.00 - 63.75 P.A.	63.75	63.75 - 64.50 P.A.	64.50	64.50 - 65.25 P.A.	65.25
63.75 - 64.50 P.A.	64.50	64.50 - 65.25 P.A.	65.25	65.25 - 66.00 P.A.	66.00
64.50 - 65.25 P.A.	65.25	65.25 - 66.00 P.A.	66.00	66.00 - 66.75 P.A.	66.75
65.25 - 66.00 P.A.	66.00	66.00 - 66.75 P.A.	66.75	66.75 - 67.50 P.A.	67.50
66.00 - 66.75 P.A.	66.75	66.75 - 67.50 P.A.	67.50	67.50 - 68.25 P.A.	68.25
66.75 - 67.50 P.A.	67.50	67.50 - 68.25 P.A.	68.25	68.25 - 69.00 P.A.	69.00
67.50 - 68.25 P.A.	68.25	68.25 - 69.00 P.A.	69.00	69.00 - 69.75 P.A.	69.75
68.25 - 69.00 P.A.	69.00	69.00 - 69.75 P.A.	69.75	69.75 - 70.50 P.A.	70.50
69.00 - 69.75 P.A.	69.75	69.75 - 70.50 P.A.	70.50	70.50 - 71.25 P.A.	71.25
69.75 - 70.50 P.A.	70.50	70.50 - 71.25 P.A.	71.25	71.25 - 72.00 P.A.	72.00
70.50 - 71.25 P.A.	71.25	71.25 - 72.00 P.A.	72.00	72.00 - 72.75 P.A.	72.75
71.25 - 72.00 P.A.	72.00	72.00 - 72.75 P.A.	72.75	72.75 - 73.50 P.A.	73.50
72.00 - 72.75 P.A.	72.75	72.75 - 73.50 P.A.	73.50	73.50 - 74.25 P.A.	74.25
72.75 - 73.50 P.A.	73.50	73.50 - 74.25 P.A.	74.25	74.25 - 75.00 P.A.	75.00
73.50 - 74.25 P.A.	74.25	74.25 - 75.00 P.A.	75.00	75.00 - 75.75 P.A.	75.75
74.25 - 75.00 P.A.	75.00	75.00 - 75.75 P.A.	75.75	75.75 - 76.50 P.A.	76.50
75.00 - 75.75 P.A.	75.75	75.75 - 76.50 P.A.	76.50	76.50 - 77.25 P.A.	77.25
75.75 - 76.50 P.A.	76.50	76.50 - 77.25 P.A.	77.25	77.25 - 78.00 P.A.	78.00
76.50 - 77.25 P.A.	77.25	77.25 - 78.00 P.A.	78.00	78.00 - 78.75 P.A.	78.75
77.25 - 78.00 P.A.	78.00	78.00 - 78.75 P.A.	78.75	78.75 - 79.50 P.A.	79.50
78.00 - 78.75 P.A.	78.75	78.75 - 79.50 P.A.	79.50	79.50 - 80.25 P.A.	80.25
78.75 - 79.50 P.A.	79.50	79.50 - 80.25 P.A.	80.25	80.25 - 81.00 P.A.	81.00
79.50 - 80.25 P.A.	80.25	80.25 - 81.00 P.A.	81.00	81.00 - 81.75 P.A.	81.75
80.25 - 81.00 P.A.	81.00	81.00 - 81.75 P.A.	81.75	81.75 - 82.50 P.A.	82.50
81.00 - 81.75 P.A.	81.75	81.75 - 82.50 P.A.	82.50	82.50 - 83.25 P.A.	83.25
81.75 - 82.50 P.A.	82.50	82.50 - 83.25 P.A.	83.25	83.25 - 84.00 P.A.	84.00
82.50 - 83.25 P.A.	83.25	83.25 - 84.00 P.A.	84.00	84.00 - 84.75 P.A.	84.75
83.25 - 84.00 P.A.	84.00	84.00 - 84.75 P.A.	84.75	84.75 - 85.50 P.A.	85.50
84.00 - 84.75 P.A.	84.75	84.75 - 85.50 P.A.	85.50	85.50 - 86.25 P.A.	86.25
84.75 - 85.50 P.A.	85.50	85.50 - 86.25 P.A.	86.25	86.25 - 87.00 P.A.	87.00
85.50 - 86.25 P.A.	86.25	86.25 - 87.00 P.A.	87.00	87.00 - 87.75 P.A.	87.75
86.25 - 87.00 P.A.	87.00	87.00 - 87.75 P.A.	87.75	87.75 - 88.50 P.A.	88.50
87.00 - 87.75 P.A.	87.75	87.75 - 88.50 P.A.	88.50	88.50 - 89.25 P.A.	89.25
87.75 - 88.50 P.A.	88.50	88.50 - 89.25 P.A.	89.25	89.25 - 90.00 P.A.	90.00
88.50 - 89.25 P.A.	89.25	89.25 - 90.00 P.A.	90.00	90.00 - 90.75 P.A.	90.75
89.25 - 90.00 P.A.	90.00	90.00 - 90.75 P.A.	90.75	90.75 - 91.50 P.A.	91.50
90.00 - 90.75 P.A.	90.75	90.75 - 91.50 P.A.	91.50	91.50 - 92.25 P.A.	92.25
90.75 - 91.50 P.A.	91.50	91.50 - 92.25 P.A.	92.25	92.25 - 93.00 P.A.	93.00
91.50 - 92.25 P.A.	92.25	92.25 - 93.00 P.A			

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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COMMODITIES

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

Market Analysts Are Saying That Price Of Gold Has Reached Or Is Near Bottom

NEW YORK — The price of gold bullion finally rose last week, after plunging for six straight weeks. While spot gold gained only \$3.90 an ounce, to \$384.10, the consensus among market analysts is that if the bottom has not been reached, then it is close at hand.

But didn't they also hold that view during the six-week decline that pulled bullion prices down from \$420 to as low as \$375? Yes, according to Sinclair & Co., whose metals specialists explained why even bullish traders had joined the sellers during the recent decline by quoting a Will Rogers observation on market behavior: "Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there."

Another expert, Charles R. Stahl, publisher of *Green's Commodity Market Comments*, said Sunday in a telephone interview from Princeton, New Jersey, "In following gold for 40 years I have never seen anyone pick a market bottom. No market ever looks good when it hits bottom. But now most technical and fundamental indicators are signaling that the next important move will be up, even if there is a short-term decline to the current support level of \$370."

Jeffrey A. Nichols, metals-market research director at J. Aron & Co., a major metals dealer and subsidiary of Goldman, Sachs & Co., also firmly believes that the next move in gold is upward.

"All commodity prices are not only a result of trends in supply and demand but, in turn, are a major influence on the evolution of supply and demand. Looking at the results of the recent decline in gold, we see significant bullish developments already taking place in the gold and silver markets," Mr. Nichols said Friday.

Specifically, the Nichols picture shows that the flow of scrap gold to refiners has all but dried up in recent weeks. It was such scrap sales that helped break the gold market in 1980. Mr. Nichols said. "Indeed, in 1980 such secondary supplies of silver exceeded new mine production."

Producers Retaining Supplies

Not only are individuals unwilling to part with gold at current prices, but producers are also holding back. Much of the primary source of gold and most of silver comes as a byproduct of copper mining. Many mining companies are stockpiling their precious metals rather than accept current prices.

Moreover, many of the United States' copper and other base-metal mines have either closed or had reduced activity because of the surplus of cheap foreign supplies or lack of domestic industrial demand.

On the demand side, individual investors in the United States and abroad continue to follow their practice of increasing purchases of bullion coins and bars whenever the price of gold declines. Sales of South African Kruggerands are typical of this phenomenon. In September, Kruggerand sales totaled 275,000 ounces (7,734 kilograms) worldwide. Last month, as gold prices tumbled, the sales soared to 379,000 ounces.

In fact, Mr. Nichols points out, in the first 10 months of 1983, a time when gold prices fell roughly 10 percent, Kruggerand sales climbed 39 percent to 3.9 million ounces, which was 14 percent more than total sales for 1982. Sales of other bullion coins showed smaller but still impressive increases, he said.

Strong Japanese Reaction

Nowhere does the demand for gold increase so sharply with the drop in price as in Japan. Last September, Japanese imports of gold totaled 257,000 ounces. In October, when prices plunged, the imports jumped to 580,000 ounces.

Hoarders are not the main reason for the increased demand for gold during periods of falling prices, Mr. Nichols continued. "Every time our economy recovers from a recession, demand for gold jewelry rises and there is no exception. With this in mind, jewelry manufacturers have seized upon the recent decline in prices to stockpile gold."

What about the impact of high interest rates on bullion? This is one of the major negative "technical factors" that have kept a lid on gold prices, he replied, adding that high rates are still having that effect. As long as investors can get a high real return on money-market and other "paper investments," gold will not be attractive to them.

But if the real returns (investment yields less the inflation rate) should decline, then investors will join the gold hoarders in putting a portion of their savings into bullion. Today, returns on money-market funds exceed the inflation rate by about four percentage points.

Thus the demand for gold will continue to come mostly from jewelry and other industrial users, long-term hoarders and those in foreign countries with rapidly depreciating paper-currency values.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 14, excluding bank price changes

	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands	Sweden	Denmark	Belgium	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	India	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Brunei	Maldives	Myanmar	Burma	Cambodia	Laos	Vietnam	North Vietnam	South Vietnam	China	Taiwan	South Korea	Japan	U.S.
Amersterdam	2.986	1.447	71.19	8.81	6.128	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018
Brussels	54.165	80.64	20.205	4.969	3.3252	18.7045																														
Frankfurt	2.6725	3.972		32.84	1.481	3.20	4.928	123.645																												
London	1.0000		3.9777	12.9755	2.40726	4.6222	30.08	3.219	14.024																											
Moscow	1.6120	2.40545	6.8379	19.222		5.6135	39.268	74.687	1.4022																											
New York	1.0000	1.469	0.816	0.122	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Osaka	6.1325	13.077	30.015		8.022	27.25	1.4777	37.553																												
Zurich	6.1325	3.2192	80.64		6.1328	72.18	3.9662																													
1 ECU	0.0499	0.5707	2.2333	1.8539	1.70413	3.5165	57.115	2.7751	12.923																											
1 SDR	1.65027	0.78621	2.8124	1.8539	1.70413	3.5165	57.115	2.7751	12.923																											

Dollar Values

Expt.	Library	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands	Sweden	Denmark	Belgium	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	India	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Brunei	Maldives	Myanmar	Burma	Cambodia	Laos	Vietnam	North Vietnam	South Vietnam	China	Taiwan	South Korea	Japan	U.S.	
0.919	Australia's	1.6882	6.9131	hawaii island	38.252	6.662	Shanghai's	2.3209																														
0.952	Angloph schollers	1.683	6.9131	hawaii island	38.252	6.662	Shanghai's	2.3209																														
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INTEREST RATES

Nov. 14

U.S. Treasury Bills

1-month

3-month

6-month

1-year

2-year

3-year

5-year

10-year

30-year

Commercial Paper

1-month

3-month

6-month

1-year

2-year

3-year

5-year

10-year

30-year

Bank Deposits

1-month

3-month

6-month

1-year

2-year

3-year

5-year

10-year

Fed Says M-1 Fell In Week

United Press International

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, fell \$2.5 billion to below the Fed's growth targets, but prospects of lower interest rates are dampened by the still strong economic recovery.

The broader measure called M-2 rose \$16 billion in October, for a month-to-month growth of 9 percent, comfortably within the Federal Reserve's annual growth target of 7-10 percent. The targets for M-1 are 5-9 percent and the latest week brings month-to-month growth below the lower level.

"Under normal conditions the Fed might consider easing, but in view of the strong recovery I think it will decide to hold a stable stance," said David M. Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lantson & Co.

The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee is to hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday, and Mr. Jones said he does not see "any significant change in current policy."

William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said there was "virtually no market reaction" to the money-supply number.

"There is some concern about the higher level of fed funds (overnight interest rates) particularly in view of the fact that it follows a large net borrowed position," Mr. Sullivan said.

Mr. Sullivan also noted that Social Security payments "did not make it into this week's money supply and there is some concern that there will be a substantial increase this Friday."

The latest week was delayed until Monday because of the Friday Veterans' Day holiday.

M-1, which is comprised of cash, checking and similar accounts—or money that is available for immediate spending—was a seasonally adjusted average of \$515.7 billion in the week ended Nov. 2, compared with \$518.2 billion the previous week.

M-2, which comprises M-1 plus passbook savings accounts, consumer money market funds, and money market deposit accounts and certificates, averaged \$2,161.1 trillion in October, up from \$2,145.1 trillion in September.

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Nigeria's Test of Wills With the IMF

Shagari Is Ruling Out A Currency Devaluation

By Pranay Gupta

International Herald Tribune

LAGOS — President Shagari, having persuaded the electorate to keep him in power, is now turning his persuasive powers on the International Monetary Fund, which is pressing him to devalue the country's currency as a condition for receiving IMF help.

But President Shagari, sworn in a few days ago for a second four-year term, takes strong exception to the IMF view that a devaluation is crucial to reducing the balance-of-payments deficit of Nigeria, whose dependence on oil proved disastrous as world petroleum prices slumped.

In an interview Friday, President Shagari ruled out a devaluation, saying, "I don't see what we will gain by devaluation in Nigeria."

"The IMF takes it as a general policy to recommend devaluation. We are still trying to persuade them to see our side. And I believe they will understand us," he said. "I am very hopeful we will come to terms with the IMF soon, either toward the end of this year or early next year."

President Shagari's remarks come at a time when his financial advisers are not only negotiating with the IMF for \$2 billion to \$3 billion in credits but are also asking a consortium of banks to reschedule about \$2 billion in overdue short-term trade debts to major foreign suppliers.

A team of Nigerian officials that visited Europe last week was scheduled to return to Lagos Tuesday accompanied by representatives of the government's three major financial advisers, S.G. Warburg & Co., Lehman Kuhn Loeb and Lazard Freres. Nigeria has already agreed with about 30 Western banks on rescheduling nearly \$2 billion in



President Shagari

arrears owed them on confirmed letters of credit. This effectively rolls over the trade debt and converts it into a loan.

Nigeria's trade debts are estimated at about \$5 billion, though bankers and foreign officials frequently complain that in dealing with Nigeria they are hampered by a lack of precise figures. Overall debt is said to be about \$14 billion.

Major international banks have made it plain they want to see the Shagari government reach an accord with the IMF before considering new commercial credit of any significance.

Nigerian officials and foreign diplomats here (Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

U.K.'s Mercury To Buy Holding In Stockjobber

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Mercury Securities, the parent company of the merchant bank S.G. Warburg & Co., disclosed Monday it plans to buy 29.9 percent of Britain's second-largest stockjobber, Akroyd & Smithers.

The plan is another sign that British securities firms are scrambling for new partners to cope with tougher competition.

Mercury and Akroyd said that they hoped to disclose terms of the plan Thursday but must await approval from the London Stock Exchange. Trading in Akroyd's shares was suspended Monday morning.

They last changed hands at 585 pence apiece, giving Akroyd a market value of £93.6 million (\$140 million).

Akroyd and London's other four large jobbers are particularly attractive partners as the City of London reorganizes. On the London Stock Exchange, jobbers act as the wholesalers. They deal with stockbrokers, which in turn act as agents for the public. Under this system,

the jobbers have a near monopoly on the trading skills needed to make markets in securities.

Mercury wants to combine its greater capital and expertise in issuing of securities with Akroyd's experience in trading securities. "They both need each other," said John Tyce, a bank analyst at the stock brokerage of Laing & Crutchfield.

The stock market also welcomed the announcement. Mercury shares jumped 23 pence to close at 488 pence.

Attention turned to Wedd Durrant & Co., the biggest jobber, and No. 3 Smiths. Smiths shares rose 6 pence to a record 75 pence, up from 55 pence a week ago.

Wedd, which is a partnership and along with Akroyd dominates the market in British government bonds, or gilts, confirmed that it has held exploratory talks with possible partners. "But we are not down the track with anybody yet," said Graham Ferguson, a partner.

Smith also said it has held talks but declined to comment on the current status of those discussions.

"Things are changing even more rapidly than people in the City had expected," said Tony Lewis, chairman of Smith.

The changes reflect the stock exchange's plan to phase out minimum commissions. The resulting drop in fee income is expected to force weaker brokers and jobbers to close or seek merger partners. At the same time, British financial companies are facing tougher competition from far bigger U.S. and Japanese securities firms.

Earlier this month, Citicorp announced a plan to buy a stake in Vickers de Costa, a London-based broker with a strong presence in Asia. RIT & Northern, a British investment trust with stakes in stockbrokers in New York and London, intends to merge with Charterhouse Group, which owns a British merchant bank.

"There's no one in the market who isn't looking," observed one who isn't talking. (Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

NYSE Closes Up Despite Some Late Profit-Taking

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange withstood afternoon profit-taking and investor nervousness about interest rates to register its fourth consecutive gain Monday in fairly active trading.

Brokers, banking, aerospace-defense and some high-technology issues were among the leaders in the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up more than 10 points at midsession after rising 14.33 Friday, closed up 3.87 to 1,254.07.

Advances topped declines 1,002-636 among the 2,011 issues traded. Big Board volume climbed to 86.9 million shares from the 74.3 million traded Friday, Veterans' Day.

"The market couldn't hold its early gains because the bond market was weak most of the day," said John Burnett of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "There was some fairly aggressive buying in the first three hours but it died down."

Investors were disturbed that Albert Wejnolow, First Boston economist, said small increases in interest rates were needed to protect the dollar and to keep the economic recovery orderly.

"The market got a little bit ahead of itself and pulled back," said George Pirrone of Dreyfus Corp. "But it looks like the stage is being set for a later rally."

"This is still an uncertain, unsettled market," said Alan Shaw of Smith Barney, Harris Upham. "A lot of people have been talking about a year-end rally coming early but our evidence says you don't throw caution to the winds."



Michel Pecqueur

Pecqueur termed "rationalization," by which, company sources said, he meant modernization of existing chemical plants, reductions in personnel through retirements and some transfers of employees.

Company officials said that chemicals prices in the rest of Europe are generally 20 to 35 percent higher than those in France, and that, under the new policy, prices for plastics can be increased in France by French- and foreign-owned chemical companies.

Elf also is seeking lower electricity rates from the state-owned Electricite de France, Mr. Santier said, but he added that Elf was not seeking "preferential" treatment, but rather what a company official described as "more reasonable" rates, considering that Elf was one of the utility's largest industrial customers.

Mr. Pecqueur described the negotiations as "very delicate" and declined to elaborate.

Commenting on the investment program, which also is to run for three years, company officials said that 60 percent of 800 million to 900 million francs to be spent annually on the chemicals businesses would be raised in France and the rest abroad. The largest share of the funds will be used for what Mr.

Loan Package for Brazil Seems Assured

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scarcely six weeks after it was announced, a \$6.5-billion commercial bank loan for Brazil, the biggest such package ever in international finance, appears to be rapidly falling into place.

As of late Friday, one commercial banker said, more than 250 commercial banks around the world had committed about \$4.6 billion of the loan.

The banker, who declined to be identified, said that by Monday night William R. Rhodes, a senior vice president at Citibank and chairman of Brazil's 14-bank advisory committee, is expected to inform Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International

Monetary Fund, that more than \$5 billion is likely to be pledged.

Brazil has more than 800 commercial bank creditors. Many of them have not yet answered telexes sent out about a month ago.

But the banker added that the amount already committed would probably be enough to persuade Mr. de Larosiere to recommend to the IMF's executive committee Friday that disbursements from the fund's own \$5.4-billion loan package be resumed. They were suspended in June, when Brazil was found out of compliance with the IMF economic-adjustment plan.

As bankers had predicted when the new loan was announced in late September, given the size of the loan, the number of banks involved and the magnitude of Brazil's foreign debt, raising the money has by

no means been easy. Brazil's foreign debts now total \$90 billion.

The drive to get more banks to join the new package is far from over.

During the next few weeks, pressure on banks that have not yet responded to the loan request will intensify, and many bankers are predicting that the total could rise to \$5.5 billion to \$6 billion. The remaining \$500 million is likely to be difficult to get.

In spite of initial reluctance, the lack of an alternative, and a belief in Brazil's long-term potential, have persuaded most banks to participate.

Most bankers were reluctant to be identified when asked about the new Brazilian program, which is called Phase 2. Mainly, however, (Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

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October, 1983

BANQUE SUDAMERIS

During the Board Meeting of Banque Sudameris held on the 9th of November, Mr. Vincenzo SOZZANI tendered his resignation as President of the Bank.

The Board acknowledged this decision which, by mutual consent, will take effect at the end of March 1984.

Upon the proposal of Mr. Gustavo RAMBAUD, Chairman, the Board requested Mr. Tommaso TADDONIO, presently Executive Vice-President and Secretary of the Bank, to assume the responsibilities of President upon the departure of Mr. SOZZANI.

Mr. Vincenzo SOZZANI, aged 57, was appointed President of Banque Sudameris on the 4th of January 1973 after a career in industry and banking in particular he had been General Manager of Fiat Finance in Paris, Managing Director of Banca di Credito di

AMEX Most Actives				
	Vol.	High	Low	Close
TecAir	723	79 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
WFO	369	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
WFO's	328	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Verion	274	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Wong B	189	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
McGon	162	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Verion	146	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Beart w	147	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
TIE	142	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
EWRO	134	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Change
228.46	218.77	219.97	+11.8

[illegible][illegible]

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan Air Lines Reports Profit in Half In Contrast to Deficit a Year Earlier

TOKYO (AP) — Japan Air Lines said Monday its consolidated profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 totaled 3.23 billion yen (\$13.7 million), in contrast to a loss of 3,143 billion yen a year earlier.

Japan's national flag-carrier said its finances were helped by a 4.7-percent decrease in operating expenses because of the decline in fuel prices.

Revenue, however, fell 0.5 percent to 384.02 billion yen from 385.92 billion yen, because of a 2.4-percent decline in the number of passengers on domestic routes and a 3.1-percent drop on international flights.

Japan Air, 37.7 percent of which is owned by the Finance Ministry, blamed the passenger decline on increasing competition among airlines on international routes. It specifically pointed to new flights begun by United Air Lines and Philippine Air Lines on Pacific routes.

GE to Keep Stake in Coal Properties

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — General Electric Co. of the United States is to retain a 20-to-25-percent stake in Utah International Inc.'s Queensland coal properties and take a similar stake in Broken Hill Proprietary Co.'s Gregory coal mine, GE and BHP said Monday. The announcement came in a revised agreement for the acquisition from GE of Utah by a group led by BHP, the two companies said.

The announcement said the new agreement establishes a firm basis for completing the transaction in April 1984.

The proposed \$2.4-billion purchase price is to be adjusted for the value of the property to be retained by GE. BHP is to retain the remaining 75 percent of its holding in the Gregory mine, and the group is to hold 40 percent of Utah's Queensland coal properties.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. to Sell Unit

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Occidental Petroleum Corp. said Monday that it signed a definitive agreement to sell its Permian Corp. subsidiary to Wesray Operations Inc., an affiliate of Wesray Corp.

The sale price is to be \$250 million in cash, a promissory note for a further \$75 million, cash from the sale of existing crude-oil inventory valued at about \$50 million and a warrant to buy 7.5 percent of the stock of Wesray Operations, Occidental said.

Occidental added that it would retain certain of Permian's assets and liabilities. The cash will be used to reduce Occidental's obligations incurred in acquiring Cities Service Co., Occidental said.

Fall in W. German Exports Said to End

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The decline in West German exports may have bottomed out, but lasting export recovery will only come with stronger worldwide growth in demand for capital goods, Deutsche Bank said Monday in its latest economic report.

An inflation-adjusted 3-percent growth in industrial orders for July to September compared with the previous three months shows the West German recovery will continue into this quarter, it said.

So far demand for capital goods has been isolated. Although domestic demand showed little movement from the middle of the year, foreign demand has gradually improved, the report said.

Mitsubishi Motors Says Profit Off 52%

TOKYO (AP) — Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said Monday that an unfavorable yen-dollar exchange rate, higher labor costs and lower passenger-car sales contributed to a 52-percent decline in its profit for the first half of its fiscal year.

The company said its profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 was 3.88 billion yen (\$16.6 million), down from 8.11 billion yen a year earlier. Revenue rose 6.9 percent to 557.2 billion yen from about 511 billion yen a year earlier.

Mitsubishi said it expects its full-year profit to fall 28.9 percent from the level of a year earlier on a 10.2-percent revenue rise.

Frankfurt Bourse President Elected

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Karl-Oskar Koenigs, a partner in the private West German banking house B. Metzler, Sohn & Co., has been elected president of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, a bourse spokesman said Monday.

He succeeds Ferdinand von Galen, senior partner of Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co., who resigned from the stock exchange position earlier this month after his bank had to be rescued by other banks.

Mr. Koenigs had been bourse president for 14 years before being replaced by Mr. von Galen in 1982.

Reuter to Seek Advice on Stock Sale

LONDON (Reuters) — The trustees of Reuter will seek independent legal advice about a possible capital reconstruction and sale of stock in the company, Angus McLachlan, chairman of the trustees, said Monday.

Mr. McLachlan said the trustees have been informed of the general concept of such actions, "but we are still awaiting its details." He said it has been wrongly implied that because the 10 trustees had all been nominated by newspaper companies "that we shall rubber-stamp anything that is formally proposed by the board."

Since 1941 Reuter has been a company that has been barred by its owners — associations of British, Irish, Australian and New Zealand newspapers — from selling stock to outsiders. But last week the Reuter board said it has been advised by its lawyers that the Reuter trust agreement can be terminated by unanimous decision of the owners without reference to outsiders. That view, however, has been questioned.

\$6.5-Billion Loan Package For Brazil Seems Assured

(Continued from Page 7) they gave Mr. Rhodes and the advisory committee high marks for the way the loan was promoted.

But regional bankers in the United States and Europe, as well as representatives at major money-center banks in New York, were highly skeptical that Phase 2 would do much to ease Brazil's debt burden.

To do that, they asserted, the root cause of Brazil's cash-flow problems — high rates of interest, which have pushed Brazil's interest payments beyond its ability to service them — would have to be addressed. The banking sources added that steps to correct that problem should be taken before Brazil returns for additional money in what is likely to be the next six to eight months.

The emergence of a drive to formulate a longer-term strategy through a sharp reduction in interest rates diverges from the current strategy, which is directed at Brazil's immediate financing requirements. According to this strategy, once the country's short-term problems have been addressed, confidence about the country's prospects will return and Brazil will be able to raise capital on its own.

That sort of an approach appears to be working in Mexico, which has much short-term debt. But bankers are becoming increasingly convinced that it should not be applied in Brazil.

"Phase 2 will work for right now, particularly in light of the passage of the wage law," said another American regional banker, who was referring to the decision of the Brazilian Congress to limit wage increases for all salaried employees to 87 percent of inflation. "But this package is not a final solution. And if Phase 3 merely addresses what the Brazilians are going to need in 1985, it won't have a chance in the

Norwegians Prepare Plan to Help Russia Develop Offshore Oil

By Henry Henriksen

OSLO — Seven Norwegian oil companies have worked out a plan for the Soviet Union to develop oil and gas fields on its part of continental shelf in the Barents Sea.

Under the plan, the group, Barents Sea Offshore Consortium of Norway, would provide the Soviet Union with services, equipment and installations for oil and gas production in the Arctic Ocean area, Jan O. Helness, managing director of the group, said in an interview Monday.

The proposals are to be given Tuesday to Soviet authorities in Moscow, he said.

One of the companies, Norwegian Petroleum Consultants, com-

Soviet Is Reported to Offer Oil-Price Cut

ROTTERDAM — A French oil customer said the Soviet Union had offered a 40-cent cut in the \$29.50-a-barrel November contract price of its Urals crude.

But the customer, which did not want to be identified, is pressing for a larger price cut, and said it expects a lower offer Tuesday.

Other contract holders said they have heard nothing yet about any price cut for the oil.

peting with other Western organizations, won a contract in April with the Soviet Sudimport company to draw up the plan.

Mr. Helness said the group decided in August to set up the consortium to pool their expertise in offshore activities in tough climatic

conditions such as those in the Barents Sea.

He said Soviet officials opted for the Norwegian plan after visiting Norwegian companies and offshore installations.

One of the consortium companies, Geoco, specializes in doing

seismic surveys, which are vital to finding petroleum offshore.

Another company is Norwegian Contractors, which built the lowering concrete production platforms on the sea bed in the Statfjord field of the North Sea.

Kongsberg Væpnefabrikk has already supplied positioning gear to Soviet drilling ships.

Others in the group are Det Norske Veritas, one of the largest ship-registration companies in the world; the Kvaerner Engineering Group, and the Aker group of shipyards.

Norwegian technical services and equipment were put on show in September at an oil-industry fair in Baku, the Caspian Sea oil-producing capital, and were well received

by the Russians, Mr. Helness added.

He said Soviet officials could find oil and gas in their part of the Barents Sea within five years.

The Soviet Union started drilling last year, although little is known about the results, he said. But the Russians needed Western technology for mapping and exploiting possible discoveries, and the Norwegian consortium wanted to be ready to make the right offers, he added.

How to divide the resources of the Barents Sea has been a long-standing issue between Norway and the Soviet Union. Soviet officials recently decided to reopen talks on the issue, and negotiations are to take place in the Soviet capital next month.

The decision to hold talks, coming after the Soviet Union demonstrated interest in the Norwegian development plan, was seen as an indication that Soviet officials may be more willing to consider a political solution in the dispute.

British Output Rose in Month

LONDON — British industrial production rose 0.1 percent in September from a year earlier, after a revised 0.2-percent drop in August, the Central Statistical Office said Monday. The September production index was provisionally set at 101. base 1981, to stand 1.6 percent higher than a year earlier.

Manufacturing output fell 0.4 percent in September to stand 0.1 percent above a year earlier. In August, output fell a revised 1.3 percent.

In the third quarter, industrial production was 1.9 percent higher and manufacturing output 1.3 percent higher than the second quarter, the office said. Energy production rose 3.3 percent in the three months to a record third-quarter level, boosted by the opening of three new fields in the North Sea.

Shagari Resisting IMF Pressures for a Devaluation

(Continued from Page 7)

agree that because of a combination of factors — including the oil glut, mismanagement of the Nigerian economy and corruption — this country of 100 million people now finds itself in its worst economic crisis.

President Shagari emphasized that his "preoccupation" now would be with "revamping the national economy."

"I have always believed that Nigeria was overdependent on its oil revenues — we need to remind Nigerians that our country is essentially an agricultural economy," Mr. Shagari said. "We now want to shift our emphasis toward modernizing agriculture and making Nigeria self-sufficient in food. I believe it can be done."

He said he was disappointed with a number of U.S. businessmen who had initially promised to assist Nigeria with its plans to develop agribusinesses and ranch-style farming. The focus of these plans

was not only to restore the country's former self-sufficiency in food, but also to enable Nigeria to export food, which it once did before the oil-boom of the 1970s.

"After the 1981 oil glut, when our revenues declined, some of these Americans started to develop cold feet," President Shagari said. "They complained of our irritating bureaucratic procedures, some complaints which I agree with, and they overlooked the fact that we have made attempts to correct our deficiencies. But in a democratic system such as ours, corrective measures — particularly those involving matters that were a legacy of military rule in Nigeria — take a time."

"I intend to renew my call for foreign investment in our agricultural plans, particularly from the United States," the president said.

Mr. Shagari said during the interview that along with accelerated agricultural development, Nigeria would now promote the growth of small-scale industries that were not heavily dependent on the import of raw materials. Nigeria's ambitious

national development plans had assumed oil production of two million barrels a day by 1985, but production is now down to less than a million barrels a day. More than 90 percent of the country's total foreign-exchange revenue comes from the sale of crude oil.

"Our industries are now suffering," President Shagari said, alluding to Nigeria's inability to import

Ireland Offering DM Eurobond

DUBLIN — The Republic of Ireland is raising 100 million Deutsche marks (\$37.3 million) through an eight-year bullet Eurobond lead managed by Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, bond market sources said Monday.

The private-placement issue carries a coupon of 8 1/4 percent and is priced at par.

It is the third issue in the 2.03-billion DM calendar set by major underwriting banks last Friday.

Mercury Plans To Buy Stake In Stockjobber

(Continued from Page 7)

James Flower, a bank analyst at Capel Cure-Myers.

Mercury Securities, the holding company for Warburg, apparently decided to snap up a scarce commodity before one of its rivals moved in.

Warburg was founded by Sir Siegmund Warburg, a refugee from Germany who arrived in London just before World War II and rapidly built up one of London's biggest and most-respected merchant banks. In recent years, the bank has shone as an issuer of international bonds and as an adviser on takeovers and mergers.

Mercury earlier this year disposed of its shareholding in a unit of Cie. Financière de Paribas, the French bank. But Paribas's international unit still owns 6.6 percent of Mercury, and the two have said they plan to continue cooperating in Europe.

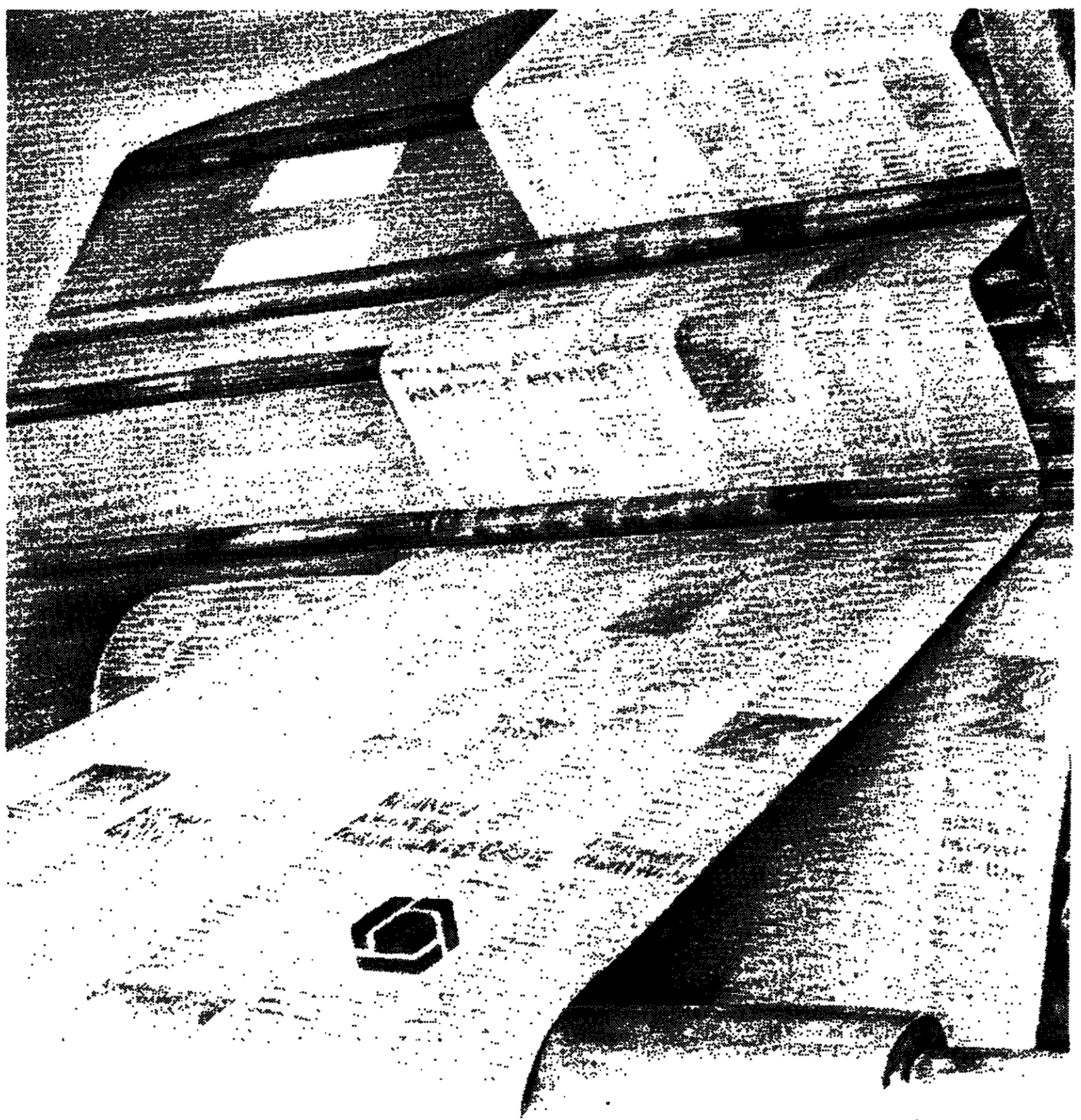
In another move this year, Mercury sold its stake in A.G. Becker, a New York investment bank, and set up its own U.S. subsidiary.

Akroyd, which is 108 years old, also owns a small New York securities firm and has been striving to increase its business in international securities.

Jobbers are likely to remain in the spotlight in the months ahead. Expectation is growing in the City that the new competitive pressures will force the ending of the distinction between brokers and jobbers. Without the crutch of minimum commissions, brokers will be tempted to match buyers and sellers by themselves, avoiding the middlemen. If the distinction breaks down, brokers probably will scramble for the dealing talent that is the jobbers' main asset.

Danish Industry Orders Rise

COPENHAGEN — Danish industrial orders, excluding shipyards, rose 11 percent in September at current prices from September 1982 after a 15 percent gain in August, the National Statistics Office said Monday.



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A Hiken More

China Is Hoping to Tap World's Wine Markets

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

TIJIAN, China — Experts may view it as a naive Chinese muscatel, but Dynasty medium-dry white wine heralds China's emergence into the competitive world of budget-priced wines.

The wine was produced by a joint venture of the Chinese and Remy Martin Ltd. of France in the flat countryside about 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of this industrial city.

The 190,000 or so bottles produced this year have already sold out, with 90 percent of the batch exported to Southeast Asia, Australia, the United States and Western Europe.

Nearly 17,000 bottles were consigned last month to a wine importer in New York. And Guillaume d'Avon, the managing director of Remy Martin's operations in Asia, said last spring that Dynasty was being introduced this year to the discriminating French market.

The wine, which possesses a light body, delicate bouquet and fruity taste reminiscent of a Moselle of West Germany, is sold in China through hotels and stores that cater to foreign tourists. A bottle in Beijing costs a little more than \$4.

Remy Martin's participation was welcomed because the Chinese have virtually no tradition of grape wine. The wine celebrated in classical Chinese poetry is concocted of sterner stuff, such as sorghum or rice, and can pack a vodka-like wallop.

At meals, the Chinese generally prefer beer, which the Germans introduced here in the 19th century. The wine produced for domestic consumption tastes mostly like fruit syrup.

"Chinese people prefer a sweet wine — they don't care for a medium-dry wine that has no sugar in it," said Liu Baosheng, head of production at the Dynasty winery.

But the Chinese have detected a lucrative market for wine in the rest of the world. Dynasty made its respectable international debut at a wine exhibition in Bordeaux, France, in June 1981. In London last month, another wine — a dry white called Great Wall, from Shao cheng, 80 miles southwest of Beijing — won China's first silver medal at a wine competition.

Grapes have flourished in the fertile soil and hot, sunny summers of the Tianjin region, which lies at the same latitude as Spain or southern Italy. The first muscat vines were introduced by Marshall Nie Rougen, head of the Chinese Army when he returned from a visit to Bulgaria in 1958.

Under an agreement reached in February 1980, Remy Martin supplied the equipment and skills for the winemaking venture outside Tianjin, while the Chinese provided an old commune and labor and, of course, the grapes. A total investment of more than \$2.4 million at current exchange rates was envisioned, with the French side assuming 38 percent.

A misunderstanding over quality occurred at the start of production in August 1980. Local peasants, figuring that a grape was a grape, complained when the French rejected half of what they delivered.

Mr. Liu, the head of production, agreed with the French. "The fundamental factor is the quality of the grapes," he said. "You can't make good wine without good grapes." He said the situation had improved since the farmers were taught about such requirements as high sugar content.

Now, he said, "We reject very few because we warn them about the standards we require for the purchase of grapes. Because the standards are set beforehand, they have nothing to say. They must take the grapes back."



Liu Baosheng, head of production at Dynasty winery.

The peasants responded after the winery began paying slightly higher prices for top-quality grapes. Mr. Liu said the 300 metric tons of grapes delivered this year were better than last year's offering. The winery buys its grapes from four communes outside Tianjin and Beijing.

The venture has also had to battle bureaucratic red tape in Tianjin. Xu Wenheng, the general manager, complained earlier this year that "three days or even a week can be wasted on shoving the paper around" to get a single export permit.

The winery, an assortment of drab brick and concrete sheds enlivened by a few elegant willow trees, has 24 employees, more than a comparable Western operation but fewer than the Chinese initially demanded. A French couple is in residence as foreign wine experts. Mr. Xu also helps with the tending.

Fermentation takes about 10 days in large vats made of Japanese stainless steel. The total process from vine to bottle lasts 100 days, Mr. Liu said. No effort is made to label vintages. Those who prefer full-bodied wines may find Dynasty a bit thin, but Mr. Liu said the factory has sought to maintain an alcohol content of about 11 percent.

To keep workers employed in the slack winter months, the winery also makes five kinds of medicinal herbal wines, which are exported mostly to communities of overseas Chinese in Singapore or Malaysia.

The winery has imported prepackaged wine bottles, first from Australia and now from France, because local bottles are too flimsy to withstand travel and are too dirty. "The bottles in China are brought in in sacks and have to be cleaned and sterilized, so there is a lot of work to do," said Mr. Liu.

Westinghouse's Unit in Spain Finds It Hard to Cope With Madrid's Rules

By Nina Darnott
New York Times Service

MADRID — A decision by Westinghouse S.A., a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric Corp., to stop spending while it reorganizes under the Spanish equivalent of bankruptcy law illustrates the difficulties that businesses can have operating under tight government controls in a depressed economy.

According to company and government sources, Westinghouse, Spain's largest maker of heavy electrical and transport equipment, has been hurt by the worldwide recession in the construction industry and a reduction in demand for this type of equipment, which plunged 40 percent in 1982 and 45 percent so far this year.

In addition, the company was damaged by the new government's austerity policies, which include drastic cuts in spending. The government, for example, has recently approved the cancellation of five nuclear-power plants whose electrical equipment was to have been provided by Westinghouse.

The austerity program, caused by Spain's growing economic crisis and its desire to streamline its industry to make it competitive for entry into the European Community, has also resulted in a reconsideration of expansion plans for the national railways. Westinghouse provides key machinery for the rail system.

Barred by these developments, Westinghouse might logically consider an austerity program of its own. But Spain has strict labor laws and restrictive firing policies inherited from the Franco era. The com-

pany could not easily have embarked on a program that might have included laying off workers.

Westinghouse employs 3,000 in six plants around the country. It puts its liabilities at \$52.7 million. Its decision to ask for a suspension of payments leaves 3,000 Spanish workers without pay at a time of increasing unemployment and high inflation.

The company's Spanish chairman, Santiago Fonellas, criticized the decision and resigned.

"This is the worst solution to the company's problems, and will do enormous damage to society," he said in a statement.

A spokesman for the parent company in Pittsburgh, which owns 95 percent of the subsidiary, denied that the company had entered into receivership. "We have filed for suspension of payments under Spanish law, which is not the same as a receivership," he said.

"To file for suspension of payments, the company's assets must exceed its liabilities," he continued. "This was the case here. The decision was taken to give an opportunity to reorganize and to take whatever steps are necessary to make the company viable. The object is to relieve the company of the pressure of its immediate financial debts so we can ultimately pay off all our debts."

The Westinghouse spokesman said that filing for a suspension of payments allowed the appointment of two managers, either from inside or outside the company, to get the company on its feet again. The managers have already been appointed, he said, and are both

Spanish executives from within the company.

In spite of its avowed intention to pay all its debts, the company was apparently worried about the reaction to its decision to suspend payments within Spain. The decision was kept secret from even the Spanish managers until Thursday, Oct. 27, the night before the official announcement was made.

Within 48 hours of the announcement, all the families and most of the top American managers of the company had left Spain.

The few American Westinghouse employees left in the country declined to comment on possible reasons for the hasty departure.

"As a result of the suspension of payments, a number of expatriates have been moved out of Spain," a spokesman at the parent company said. "This was a preliminary precaution because the company was uncertain of what the reaction to this would be. It was a precaution, not a reaction to any threats."

Members of the Spanish business community said the fast withdrawal of the American directors left the brunt of union and social discontent to fall on the Spanish management, one factor that might have influenced the decision of the chairman to resign. So far, however, there have been no strikes or other visible union protests.

The spokesman for the parent company said the American directors would not return to Spain. "Westinghouse has decided not to put more resources into the Spanish subsidiary to cover losses," he said. "This includes providing managers or money."

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Toyo Kogyo Considering Building a Plant in U.S.

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Toyo Kogyo, Japan's third largest automaker, said Monday that it is studying the possibility of building an auto plant in the United States because of U.S. restraints on imports of Japanese cars.

But Kenji Kiraoka, a spokesman for the company, which builds Mazdas, denied a report in the U.S. plant in early 1982 and had mass-circulation newspaper Sankei

Shimbun that Toyo Kogyo had already decided to build an auto plant by 1985 in Tennessee at a total investment of just under \$300 million.

Nissan, Japan's second-largest automaker, opened a truck plant in Tennessee this year.

Mr. Kiraoka said Toyo Kogyo began studying the possibility of a U.S. plant in early 1982 and had been looking at the supply of auto

parts, American workers' wages and weather conditions.

Sankei Shimbun, quoting unidentified Toyo Kogyo officials, said the company would not buy an idle Ford plant nor form a joint venture with Ford, which owns a 25 percent stake in the Japanese company.

It said Toyo Kogyo was reluctant to hire workers who belong to

the United Auto Workers union.

Toyo Kogyo's decision was based on a belief that the U.S. restraints on Japanese auto sales will continue because of Japan's restraints on U.S. agricultural products, the newspaper said.

It added that the new plant would start by assembling 5,000 cars a month with parts supplied from Japan.

Problems at IBH and Wibau Will Reduce Babcock Assets

LONDON — Babcock International said Monday that its net assets will be diminished by problems at IBH Holding and Wibau, although the extent of losses will not be known until more information is available.

It said the statement was made in connection with the appointment of a receiver to Wibau U.K. and news that IBH Holding and Wibau have sought court protection in

West Germany against their creditors.

Nothing is yet known of the extent of the damage suffered by the West German companies, nor about the form of their reconstruction or trading prospects.

Babcock said it has a 10.06 percent equity stake in IBH Holding, a construction-equipment group, carried in Babcock's books at original cost of £19.2 million (\$12.92 million).

RÉPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉQUIPEMENT DES TERRAINS URBAINS

S. E. T. U.

Avis de présélection d'entreprises relatif à l'appel d'offres international pour l'entretien des réseaux d'assainissement et de drainage de la ville d'Abidjan.

La direction du drainage et de l'assainissement de la SETU lance un appel à la concurrence pour la présélection des entreprises qui seront admises à participer ultérieurement à l'appel d'offres restreint pour l'entretien des réseaux d'assainissement et de drainage de la ville d'Abidjan.

La concurrence est ouverte à toute personne physique ou morale ressortissant des états membres de la Banque Mondiale de la Suisse et de Taiwan.

Les dossiers de candidature à la présélection devront comprendre:

1. Une copie des documents légaux de constitution de l'entreprise;
2. Le capital de la société;
3. Les références détaillées de la société et de ses principaux responsables techniques;
4. Le montant du chiffre d'affaires de l'entreprise pendant ces cinq (5) dernières années (relatives à l'entretien des réseaux).

Les dossiers de candidature à la présente présélection établis conformément aux conditions de participation ci-dessus, rédigés en langue française et sous double enveloppe doivent parvenir au plus tard le 29 novembre 1983 à 10 heures date de fermeture.

À Monsieur le Directeur de la SETU/DDA
01 B.P. 4091 Abidjan 01
Télé: 2571 SETU/DDA - CL

L'ouverture des plis aura lieu le 6 décembre 1983 à 15 h 30 mn en séance privée, dans la salle de conférence de la SETU, Boulevard Coteau, Abidjan.

Le Directeur Général
S. COULIBALY

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SPORTS

Cowboys Defeated by Chargers, Tied for First Place by Redskins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN DIEGO — Rookie Dennis Nelson returned a blocked punt 21 yards for a touchdown as the San Diego Chargers built up a 24-6 lead, then held off a Dallas Cowboy comeback for a 24-23 upset Sunday in the National Football League.

"They came out to play and we were ripe for the picking," said Dallas running back Tony Dorsett, held to 38 yards in 17 carries.

The Cowboys entered the game as the only 9-1 team in the NFL while San Diego, with its offense still wobbling since the loss of quarterback Dan Fouts a month ago, was 3-7 after four straight losses.

Yet San Diego's Ed Luther enjoyed his finest day as a pro, completing 26 of 43 passes for 340 yards and one touchdown, while throwing only one interception.

"It's a great feeling," Luther said. "Seems like it's been ages since everyone has been happy."

San Diego built a 14-0 lead on a

2-yard touchdown run by Chuck Muncie and Nelson's TD on the blocked punt.

The Chargers led 17-6 at halftime and increased their lead on Luther's 18-yard scoring strike to Pete Holohm early in the second half.

But Rafael Septien kicked a 37-yard field goal to pull Dallas within 24-9 in the third period and Danny White threw touchdown passes of

NFL ROUNDUP

35 yards to Tony Hill and 4 yards to Billy Joe DuPree in the fourth quarter.

Dallas got the ball one last time deep in its own territory, but was unable to move and the Chargers ran out the clock.

"It was a lousy, stinking, rotten game," said White, whose team is now tied with Washington for the NFC East lead.

Redskins 33, Giants 17

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Washington, behind two two-yard touchdown runs by John Riggins, defeated New York 33-17. Riggins tied a NFL record for consecutive games with a touchdown run — 11 straight regular season contests, a mark set in 1963-64 by Lenzy Moore — while Mark Moseley kicked four field goals in the easy victory. The Redskins, who entered the game with the NFL's best defense against the run, limited the Giants to 25 yards on 14 carries, and also forced four turnovers as they won their fourth straight game.

"It was our worst performance of the season in certain phases," said Coach Bill Parcells of the Giants, who are winless in their last seven games.

Raiders 22, Broncos 20

In Los Angeles, Chris Bahr's 39-yard field goal with four seconds remaining lifted the Los Angeles Raiders past Denver, 22-20. The Broncos had taken a 20-19 lead on a four-yard TD run by rookie quarterback John Elway with 58 seconds remaining before the Raiders moved 48 yards in five plays to position themselves for Bahr's winning kick. The Raiders held numerous scoring opportunities and were dominant statistically, picking up 540 yards in total offense to 232 for the Broncos.

49ers 27, Saints 0

In San Francisco, Fred Dean sacked New Orleans quarterback Dave Wilson six times and Joe Montana threw three touchdown passes as the 49ers rolled to a 27-0

victory over New Orleans. The 49ers sacked Wilson, the second-year pro starting in place of injured Ken Stabler, a total of nine times for 78 yards. The New Orleans offense managed barely 100 net yards and only 10 first downs. Montana completed 26 of 43 passes for 283 yards. The three touchdowns gave him 20 for the season. (AP, UPI)

Cowboys May Be Sold

The Cowboys, one of the most successful franchises in the NFL, are for sale under certain conditions, team President Tex Schramm said Monday. The Associated Press reported from Dallas.

The stipulations include continuing to allow coach Tom Landry and Schramm to have a free rein in running the club on the field and in the front office.

Clint W. Murchison Jr., 60, chairman of the board, is afflicted with a condition that affects his speech and balance, and Schramm said Murchison "wants to get everything in order. And he's not going to let anyone buy it who will move the team."

Schramm refused to put a price tag on the 24-year-old franchise and said there's no rush to sell it.

The Dallas Times Herald has reported that Murchison has held preliminary discussions with at least two parties interested in buying the Cowboys for a price ranging between \$50 million and \$60 million.

Murchison paid \$550,000 for the expansion franchise in 1960.

Winnipeg, Manitoba — Tom Clements threw three touchdown passes and James Sykes ran for two more Sunday to power the Winnipeg Blue Bombers to a 49-22 triumph over Edmonton in the Western Conference semifinal, ending the Eskimos' five-year reign over the Canadian Football League.

The Bombers now advance to next Sunday's conference championship in Vancouver against the British Columbia Lions to determine one of Western representative in the Grey Cup game Nov. 27, also in Vancouver.

In the Eastern Conference semifinal earlier in the day, the Hamilton Tiger-Cats defeated the Ottawa Rough Riders, 33-31, and will meet the Toronto Argonauts in Toronto



Billy Sims of the Detroit Lions climbs up and over Steve Brown of the Houston Oilers. But the efforts of Sims, who amassed 205 total yards, could not stop the Oilers from winning, 27-17, Sunday to break a 17-game losing streak.

Athletes Turn to Legal Growth Drug In Place of Banned Anabolic Steroids

LOS ANGELES — Even though no athletes were disqualified at the first world track and field championships last August in Helsinki for using drugs banned by the International Olympic Committee, some were discovered to have used the human growth hormone, somatotropin.

Dr. Manfred Donike, a member of the IOC Medical Commission, found traces of the drug while studying urine samples from Helsinki at his laboratory in Cologne.

Although research has been limited on its effect on adults, some doctors and athletes believe it has more size- and strength-enhancing effects than the controversial synthetic anabolic steroids or pure testosterone and fewer harmful side effects.

The injectable drug, which is extracted from the pituitary glands of human corpses, is commonly referred to as STH or HGH. It is not on the IOC's banned list because of the lack of medical research on its effect on athletes; there are no accepted testing procedures for it.

Donike is experimenting with testing methods, but IOC officials said that no conclusive tests would be developed in time to ban the substance before the 1984 Summer Olympics.

Officials fear that more athletes, frightened away from the use of anabolic steroids and testosterone by the stringent testing for those substances last summer at the Pan American Games in Caracas, will turn to HGH.

"It's very frustrating," F. Don Miller, executive director of the United States Olympic Committee, said. "We begin to chase our tails around in a circle."

Results of the drug testing at the world track and field championships, sanctioned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, have been the subject of speculation among officials of the sport and the media for the last three months.

Some athletes tested positive for banned substances but the results were not made public by IAAF officials, according to reports published in Sweden and New Zealand.

"We would have acted if we had found a positive," Dr. Arnold Beckett, a professor at the University of London's Chelsea College and a member of the IOC and IAAF medical commissions, said. "There were no positives in Helsinki, but that doesn't mean the drugs weren't being used. We found a

number of cases of growth hormone."

The two leading distributors recommend HGH only for children who suffer from growth-hormone deficiencies.

But those familiar with the drug's history in sports say that some athletes in Eastern bloc countries have been using it for 10 years. The drug is legally available only by prescription in the United States.

Dr. Robert Kerr, a San Gabriel, California, sports-medicine specialist, said he has been prescribing HGH to athletes for three years. "This is the elite drug in track-and-field competition today," said Kerr, whose patients include Olympic athletes from 19 nations.

"The thing about the drug that is most appealing to the athlete is the fact that the half-life, when half the

drug is out of your system, is a few hours," Kerr said. "So that, theoretically, in a day or two, it's not in your system. Theoretically, it goes through you."

Depending on the individual and the particular drug used, anabolic steroids are believed to pass from the system in from eight days to four months.

Sophisticated testing, such as that used in Helsinki and Caracas, can detect the anabolic steroids for as long as they are in the system. But if HGH passes from the system within a matter of days, it will be virtually impossible for even the strictest test to detect it.

Until testing methods for STH are refined, Kerr predicted, the drug will become increasingly popular for athletes who are preparing for international competitions.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Miller to Quit U.S. Olympic Panel

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (AP) — F. Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee, will retire from the post following the 1984 Games in Los Angeles, a spokesman for the USOC headquarters said Sunday.

Mike Moran, a USOC spokesman said Miller, 63, would probably retire in early 1985 "because we do not elect the new president and officers and in this case, appoint a new executive director until the quadrennial meeting, which would take place in roughly late January of 1985."

Moran said that Miller, who has been with the USOC for 15 years "wanted to give the business world a whiff." Miller's planned resignation did not reflect dissatisfaction with the USOC, Moran added.

France's Zalataia Wins at Santa Anita

ARCADIA, California (UPI) — French-bred filly Zalataia, flown over from Europe for the race, outdistanced John Henry in the stretch to score a half-length victory Sunday in the \$400,000 Oak Tree Invitational at Santa Anita.

Kerr in last place in the early stages of the downhill and infield turf race, Zalataia moved between horses on the back stretch and worked her way forward to draw even with defending champion John Henry in the stretch. She then responded to the urging of Freddy Head to surge ahead for the triumph in the 15th running of the Oak Tree.

All Along Will Not Run in Japan Cup

LAUREL, Maryland (AP) — After garnering four classic victories and \$2 million in winnings over the last six weeks, All Along, the four-year-old French filly, is returning to France to rest and will skip the Nov. 27 Japan Cup, a race in which she finished second last year.

Patrick-Louis Biancone, trainer of All Along, said Sunday at Laurel Race Course that he and owner Daniel Wildenstein had decided the horse should not race again this year after her hectic schedule. Instead, the trainer indicated he would follow the same schedule next year for All Along, who did not make her first 1983 start until June.

All Along won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris, the Rothman's International in Toronto, the Turf Classic at Aqueduct, New York, and Saturday's Washington, D.C. International — all within 41 days.

Christin Cooper Is Set for One Final Run

This Return From an Injury Will Be Her Last Season of Competitive Skiing

By Peter Alfano
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most of the men and women who spend their youth hurtling down the sides of snow-packed mountains on a pair of thin flat boards are resigned to the fact that the time will come when they will be fitted for a pair of ski boots and have various parts of their bodies held together with items that can be purchased in a hardware store.

For instance, there is a screw holding her ankle together, Christin Cooper said matter-of-factly about a broken ankle she suffered earlier in her skiing career. As for her most recent injury, which sidelined her at a time when she was reaching her own summit as an Alpine skier, Cooper brushed off any talk of disappointment like so many flakes of snow.

A needed break from skiing, is how she described the forced lay-off that was a result of a compression fracture of the tibia that she suffered last January during downhill training in Switzerland. "When you're competing, you move around so fast from place to place that your life is like a tunnel," she said recently. "You don't have time for whimsical thoughts. I was forced to slow down and absorb things, and it was a relief. It puts me back in touch with people you had cut out of your life; it puts you back in touch with your emotions."

In 1982, Cooper finished third over all in the World Cup ranking, the highest standing ever achieved by a U.S. woman. She was a rising young star and an Olympic hopeful. But then last January, when she was fifth in the world and moving up, she broke her leg.

During the two months that she was confined to bed and an additional month when crutches replaced skis as her means of transportation, Cooper watched Tamara



Christin Cooper

wanting to leave skiing "with a good feeling before I get bitter."

McKinney became the first U.S. woman to win the overall World Cup championship. There were those in the skiing community who thought that Cooper would have earned that distinction first. There were those who assumed she might be jealous.

What's more, after a disappointing showing in the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, the U.S. men and women have rebounded to become a force in international skiing the last three years. Phil Mahre has won the men's overall World Cup title three consecutive times, and Bill Koch was the 1982 World Cup Nordic champion, which encompasses cross-country skiing and ski-jumping. Then Mo-

Kinney gave the women something to boast about last season. "But I didn't feel resentful or envious of Tamara," Cooper said. "I never said, 'that could have been me.' When I was hurt, I accepted the fact that I wasn't part of it anymore. What bothered me was that after all the work that I had done to build a foundation, I couldn't have the fun of competing."

She has mixed feelings, anyway, she said about being in the public eye. Although she was born in Los Angeles, Cooper now lives in Sun Valley, Idaho, a place where one is never very far from a ski trail and where recognition is not suffocating.

What makes this year even more eventful for Cooper is that it will mark her comeback and also her last year of competitive skiing. She is 24 years old and she said that it was time to move on. "Tentatively, I want to go back to school," she said. "I love school and I want to dive back into the books. I'm interested in environmental sciences, writing and drama. Also, I want to take to the mountains, climbing peaks and then skiing them."

"It's a good time for me to stop competing. I don't want to make skiing a living. I want to leave it with a good feeling before I get bitter or burned out."

Her leg, she said, is fully healed. Dr. Richard Steadman, the U.S. ski team physician, grafted a bone from Cooper's hip and fused it to the tibia, the main weight-bearing bone located below the knee. "I never had a cast on the leg, just a brace that gave me a range of motion," she said. "I had an electric stimulator attached to the leg that was turned on 24 hours a day. It kept the leg from atrophying. By last August, I was fully healed."

During her rehabilitation, Cooper watched films of herself and said she was able to correct technical flaws. She has completed two months of vigorous training in New Zealand with the U.S. ski team and said she was skiing better than ever. The slalom remains her specialty, then the giant slalom and finally the downhill, which she admits, is a bit frightening.

"There is fear involved because I'm not as used to carrying that amount of speed, up to 70 miles an hour," she said. "I really haven't done much downhill training yet, but I always put that aside. It's no problem being back on downhill skis, though. I'm always totally out of control anyway."

NBA Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct	GP	GA	PTS	REB	AST
NY Rangers	12	4	1	.750	17	63	102	110	10
Philadelphia	11	7	1	.607	19	63	98	105	10
N.Y. Islanders	11	7	0	.607	18	59	97	105	10
Washington	10	8	0	.556	18	59	97	105	10
Montreal	9	9	0	.500	18	59	97	105	10
New Jersey	7	10	1	.412	18	59	97	105	10

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct	GP	GA	PTS	REB	AST
Golden State	6	4	0	.600	10	40	110	110	10
Phoenix	5	5	0	.500	10	40	110	110	10
San Diego	5	5	0	.500	10	40	110	110	10

CENTRAL DIVISION									
Team	W	L	T	Pct	GP	GA	PTS	REB	AST
Philadelphia	6	2	2	.750	10	40	110	110	10
New York	5	3	2	.625	10	40	110	110	10
Washington	4	5	1	.444	10	40	110	110	10

WESTERN DIVISION									
Team	W	L	T	Pct	GP	GA	PTS	REB	AST
Golden State	6	2	2	.750	10	40	110	110	10
Phoenix	5	3	2	.625	10	40	110	110	10
San Diego	5	3	2	.625	10	40	110	110	10

Transition

National Hockey League
 MINNESOTA — Scott Levine and Randy Velasco, defencemen, in Salt Lake City of the Central Hockey League.

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